The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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HENRY BABY, Manager.

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HENRY BABY, Manager.

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Mrs. M. D. MATHEWS.

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,
Norton, Mass., will begin its forty-fifth school year Thursday, Sept. 11. For information apply to Miss A. E. CARTER or H. A. COBB, Esq., Norton, Mass.

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$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. Female Seminary, Boys' Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ten Additional New Cases of the Disease at Memphis.

Five Deaths Reported, Two of Them Among the "New Cases."

Pitiable Condition of the Inhabitants of the Lost City.

The Austere Law of Self-Protection Imposing Its Hardships.

Fever-Fugitives Threatened with Environment by Shot-Gun Quarantine.

Cincinnati Establishes Quarantine Against All Infected Cities.

St. Louis Physicians Sent Fifteen Miles Down the River on the Lookout.

MEMPHIS.

TEN NEW CASES AND FIVE DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—The day has been overcast with heavy clouds, the thermometer ranging from 86 to 90 degrees. Ten new cases are officially reported to the Board of Health, among those not heretofore mentioned being Clara Bethel, colored, Exchange street; John C. Burman, white, Tenth and De Soto streets; Mrs. Miller, white, Exchange street; William Alexander, colored, La Rose street; Fred Lorentz, white, La Rose street; and Harry Ray, third son of the late Judge Ray. The other three are the confirmation of Mr. Kesmodel and two children.

There were five deaths from yellow fever, as follows: Hiram Athey, son of Chief-of-Police Athey, who died at 9 o'clock; James Whalen, white, Jones avenue; Louis Brumond, Hernando road; Nellie Burton, colored, Short Third street; and Louis Dotto, white, La Rose and Webster streets.

The latter caused his death by overeating and getting up and going into a garden to work.

CONDITION OF THE SICK.

One of the Misses Goodsey, who nursed Mrs. Tobin on Bradford street, was reported very low this afternoon.

Mr. Kernan, who was reported dying last evening, was resting easy.

Mr. Williamson was better.

Mr. J. E. R. Ray is reported convalescing.

The other cases heretofore reported are improving.

The Board of Health officials continue to destroy all bedding and clothing of persons who have died, and also disinfecting and isolating all places where yellow-fever occurs. The Sanitary Association also continue to rigidly enforce their rules in regard to the

CLEANING OF STREETS AND ALLEYS,

as well as the carrying off all garbage and refuse matter on premises, and if there is virtue in such a course of carefulness, truly no great fear can be apprehended as to the violence of the fever as compared with last year.

THE FEVER IS NOT AS MALIGNANT

as has been reported, the physicians all reporting that the disease readily yields to treatment. As proof of this it is well to mention that in the last sixteen days only eleven deaths from fever have occurred.

The people continue to leave in good numbers. Your correspondent visited

THE LOUISVILLE DEPOT

at 8 o'clock this morning, and found no less than 800 persons—men, women, and children—awaiting transportation on the outgoing train. Near Fitzgibbon's Park the train stopped for some purpose, and so great was the anxiety to leave that several women allowed themselves to be

PULLED THROUGH THE WINDOWS

of the cars, caring nothing for the mode of procedure so they were on the first train leaving

A train will leave to-night at 12 o'clock, carrying as many more.

The Bluff City Grays are encamped at the above park, and will leave to-morrow, it being reported that the commander of the company was awaiting orders from the Governor of the State.

THE CHURCHES WERE POORLY ATTENDED.

Those attending altogether would not have made a full congregation for a small church.

Rice, Stix & Co. and other leading merchants were busy sending goods to farthermost points. Col. Goodbar, of the firm of Goodbar & Co., left to-day.

RUMORED CASES.

Among those reported on the streets as having yellow fever was Mr. Philmot, who yesterday went to the ticket office to get transportation for himself and wife, and on returning home found his wife sick with fever, and in ten minutes after he was also taken. Mr. Rogers, an ex-Councilman, was also reported down. Other cases are mentioned, but as they are not official we forbear giving names. This has been

A VERY DESPONDENT SUNDAY.

The square, where has gathered so often the many pretty children of Memphis, was entirely deserted, and on the street-corners could be seen gathered in small crowds those who had been afflicted last year discussing the probabilities of the coming three months, but all agreeing that the fever

CANNOT DO GREAT HARM,

for only a small number remain who had never had it, and, believing in the theory that those having it once cannot have it twice, certainly very little food remains for the fever to work upon. The Board of Health did not hold a meeting as telegraphed last night, and, with the encouragement that

THE FEVER IS OF A MILD TYPE,

the meeting for declaring the fever epidemic will probably not be held for three or four days at least.

QUARANTINE THE ONLY HOPE.

A dispatch received reports that Louisville is enforcing medical examinations the same as at Memphis. Another says that Nashville will enforce medical examinations in a few days. Selma has not quarantined yet.

The Hon. John Johnson received a dispatch from Dr. Sims, at Chattanooga, stating that the more thoroughly and honestly quarantine regulations are enforced in Memphis the less trouble our people will have.

At Stephenson and other points the printers have organized a relief committee.

BLACK NEWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Ten new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, as follows: James Whelan, Hiram Athey, J. C. Bierman, Harry Ray, Mrs. B. F. Miller, Henry Miller, Louis Dotto, Fred Lorentz, Clara Bethel, and William Alexander. The two last are colored. Four persons have died of the fever since last night, to-wit: Hiram Athey, Louis Bramond, James Whelan, and Louis Dotto. There are several other cases of fever in the city, which will be reported to the Board of Health to-morrow. The city authorities are sending

THE POOR PEOPLE

out of the city, having made arrangements to get half-fare rates over the Louisville & Nashville Road. Dr. Dudley D. Saunders, acting President of the Board of Health, states that the fever is not so malignant as last year, and yields more rapidly to treatment. Citizens continue to leave in large numbers.

TRAINS STOPPED.

The Memphis & Paducah Railroad ceased running trains to-day.

HALF-SHEETS.

The *Avalanche, Appeal,* and *Ledger* will, from date, issue only half-sheets.

CASEY YOUNG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Representative Casey Young, of Memphis, is still here, and is much concerned about the yellow-fever reports. He greatly apprehends a spread of the epidemic through the Mississippi Valley, even if it does not extend to points farther north than reached last year. Referring to recent estimates of the number of yellow-fever deaths last summer, Mr. Young thinks that they have been underestimated, and that not less than 50,000 persons died from the fever last summer.

CAIRO.

THE FUGITIVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 20.—The spread of yellow fever at Memphis is the principal topic of conversation among all classes. The Vinshinkle, with over 300 fleeing Memphians, passed up the Ohio this morning. She was not permitted to land, but received supplies in mid-river from a tug. All the people had certificates from the inspecting officers at Memphis. Another meeting of the Board of Health was held this forenoon, at which Superintendents Jeffries and Beck, of the Illinois Central Railroad, were present, but no change was made in existing regulations. Telegrams from Dr. Mitchel, at Memphis, report the fever spreading rapidly, and that it will be declared epidemic to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

QUARANTINE.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Acting under the State law passed last winter, Dr. Minor, Health Officer of this city, will publish an order to-morrow declaring the establishment of quarantine against infected points in the South. Boats will be stopped in mid-stream ten miles below the city and examined, and railroad trains be subjected to rigid inspection.

NASHVILLE.

NO QUARANTINE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—The health of Nashville was never better. In consequence of the inspection quarantine at Memphis, the authorities here will take no steps to impede travel to this place. The State Board of Health will meet here to-morrow to consider various matters connected with the fever at Memphis.

ST. LOUIS.

QUARANTINE.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The health authorities decided to-night on putting in force a partial quarantine against Memphis. A corps of physicians and sanitary officers was sent down to quarantine fifteen miles below the city, to stop Memphis boats, inspect passengers, and make use of disinfectants.

THE NEGROES.

NO MORE HELP AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Several weeks ago the President of the Western Sanitary Commission, James E. Yeatman, undertook the temporary relief of negro refugees arriving here from the South. The old Eagle Foundry, near the landing, was fitted up with bunks and cooking facilities, and those who came from below found a haven until such time as they could get away to Kansas, or find homes in and about St. Louis. Last evening this refuge was closed. There were about 100 refugees still stopping there, and they moved their baggage to the levee and camped for the night. To-day these and a hundred more who came up on the City of Alton left on the Kinney for Kansas. Later the Grand Tower arrived with a party from Bolivar, Miss.

There was no place provided for them, and they are camping on the wharf. Mr. Yeatman says the closing of the refuge was necessitated by failing funds. He undertook the work thinking that the exodus would be of short duration, and that those who did come could be relieved at comparatively small expense. It was purely a work of philanthropy with him. Instead of falling off, he says, the exodus continues as strong as ever, and there is no prospect of its stopping. He has expended over $600 in simply giving temporary relief. He has no more means at hand to continue the work, and has appealed to the city authorities in vain. He says an effort will be made to inform the negroes in the South who may be contemplating emigration that they must not expect any help in St. Louis.

GEN. BARRY.

Preparations for the Removal of His Remains from Baltimore to Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The arrangements for the funeral and removal of the remains of Gen. W. F. Barry, late commandant at Fort McHenry Post, were made to-day. F. A. McKnight, brother of Mrs. Barry, arrived last night from Buffalo, and Mrs. Lieut. Albion Howe, daughter of the deceased, from Rock Island. It has been decided to have no public demonstration whatever, although the local militia regiments, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the city authorities have tendered it. Mrs. Barry desired otherwise. The services of the Episcopal Church, of which deceased was a member, will be read over the remains at the Fort Tuesday night, after which the body, attended only by the immediate members of the family, will be sent at once to Buffalo, deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral there until Thursday at 3 p. m., and then quietly interred. The Buffalo authorities have telegraphed, tendering the Mayor's office for the body to lie in state, and an escort of the local staff of the National Guard, which were declined. The municipal offices in Buffalo will be closed on the day of the funeral. Gen. Sherman and other prominent army officers will attend services here.

FOREIGN.

Religious Interests Excluded from French Boards of Education.

The Bonapartists Formally Acknowledge the "Majesty" of Prince Jerome.

That Napoleonic Republican Well Pleased with Their Acclamation.

The Russian Soldiers in Tiflis Sick with Typhus, Dysentery, and Ague.

Carlotta, the Mad Mexican "Empress," Again Reported as Improving.

Russian Ambition Again Bringing the East into Great Prominence.

FRANCE.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

PARIS, July 20.—The Chambers of Deputies, by a vote of 363 to 166, passed Ferry's second Educational bill, which provides for excluding the religious element from the Superior Council of Education.

PRINCE JEROME.

PARIS, July 20.—A meeting of the party of Appeal to the People (Bonapartists) yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that, by the death of the Prince Imperial, Prince Jerome Napoleon becomes the head of the Bonaparte family. It also decided to adhere to the plebiscitary principle.

UNAUTHORIZED.

LONDON, July 20.—The journals here copy from the Paris *Globe* the report of a speech purporting to have been delivered by Prince Jerome Napoleon to a deputation of Bonapartists, and to be a manifesto of his political policy.

The *Constitutionel* and *Soleil* of Paris, however, deny the authenticity of the *Globe's* report, in which no confidence has been placed from the first.

PLEASED.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard's* Paris special states that Prince Jerome Napoleon expressed great satisfaction when the resolution adopted by the meeting of Bonapartists Saturday was communicated to him.

THE "LANTERNE."

LONDON, July 20.—A *Times* Paris correspondent says the Jury of Honor which investigated the charges against the *Lanterne* have delivered a verdict in favor of M. Christophle, author of the charges.

BOURBAKI.

LONDON, July 20.—A Paris correspondent of the *News* states that Gen. Bourbaki, recently dismissed from the command of Lyons, has called upon President Grevy and assured him of his attachment to the Republic.

RUSSIA.

REFORMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The *Agence Russe* officially denies the existence of a Commission charged with drawing up a scheme of reforms. It adds: "Before new political reforms can be considered, it is essential to purify the source from which they must spring. But even criminal Associations will not prevent the Government quietly pursuing the path of wholesome reform, as is shown by the recent abolition of the poll-tax."

DESPOT GOURKO.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—Gen. Gourko has issued an order that premises on which presses for publishing anti-Governmental or revolutionary pamphlets are found be closed by the authorities, even if their proprietor be in no way connected wtih the illegal proceedings carried on therein.

FINANCE.

The *Post's* Berlin special says that Aksakoff, a well-known Pan-Slavist leader, has been summoned to St. Petersburg by the Czar to take the Ministry of Finance.

THE DANUBE.

Owing to the remonstrances of the Powers, the Danube flotilla has been ordered to Odessa.

INFLUENCE.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard's* Berlin and Vienna correspondents concur in representing Russian influence once more very powerful in Constantinople.

NOTICE TO BURN.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that all the wealthy inhabitants of Baku, on the shore of the Caspian, whence the Russian expedition against Merv started, have been informed anonymously that the town will be fired unless money shall be contributed to the revolutionary funds.

IS THAT ALL?

A Pesth dispatch says a private letter from Tiflis reports the Russian soldiers suffering from typhus, dysentery, and ague.

THE TURCOMANS.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the Turcomans will make a determined stand against the Russian advance at Kariz, and, if defeated there, will fall back on the Merv.

SPAIN.

CUBAN SENATORS.

MADRID, July 20.—Congress, by a vote of 152 to 33, has approved the bill removing the legal disabilities of the Cuban Senators. This bill was necessary to enable the Senators to take seats, as they do not all possess the qualifications required by law.

PERU.

MADRID, July 20.—A representative of Peru arrived here. It is stated he has come with a view to re-establishing diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

LONDON, July 20.—Harry Palmer, of the firm of Jarret & Palmer, died at London yesterday.

FAILURE.

LONDON, July 20.—H. & L. David, diamond merchants, of London and Birmingham, have failed. Liabilities, £53,000.

THE RIFLEMEN.

WIMBLEDON, July 20.—Messrs. Farron, Hyde, and four others, having made the highest possible scores in the rifle St. Leger, have divided the prizes.

GERMANY.

MUNICH.

MUNICH, July 20.—The International Art Exhibition was opened here Saturday with great ceremony. The French Chamber of Deputies has voted $35,000 in furtherance of French participation in the Exhibition.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

It is stated the King of Spain is expected in Berlin next week.

CARLOTTA.

It is reported that the mental condition of the ex-Empress Carlotta is much improved.

HASENCLEVER.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that Herr Hasenclever's election to the Reichstag for Breslau is attracting much attention.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—Russia has made representation to the Powers insisting on a revision of the frontier at Arabtabia before she evacuates Bulgaria. The Russian note to the Porte urges a settlement of divers pending questions.

THE SULTAN

has accepted the first part of Kheiredden's political programme, and it is asserted he tomorrow will ratify the second part, which gives the Grand Vizier the right of appointing the members of the Ministry himself.

INDIA.

INSECURITY.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says the British residency at Mandalay will be removed to a safer position, and the guard around it be increased to 500 men.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says the cholera has appeared in Cabul.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

ARSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—A dastardly attempt to defraud insurance companies was nipped in the bud to-day by information given by a man who had been approached to set fire to a five-story building on Charlestown street. The premises are occupied by Samuel W. Brown, chamber-furniture manufacturer, who has over-insured his stock. Last night he agreed to give a man $20 to set the place on fire, promising to make the sum $500 when he saw the fire and smoke. The fellow apparently entered heartily into Brown's plans, and this forenoon informed the police. The floors and a large amount of the stock were saturated with turpentine. Cans of the fluid were thrown among piles of "excelsior," and everything done which would make the blaze a lively one. The police, who had been watching the place for some time, entered this afternoon and arrested Brown and a confederate named Haw. The building was all ready for the fire, which, had it been set, would have been an ugly one, as the locality is a manufacturing one, and the warehouses are high and filled with inflammable material.

FROM SITKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Advices from Sitka via Port Townsend say that Commander Beardslee, of the United States ship Jamestown, has destroyed all the Noochenoo stills in and about Sitka, with no violent opposition.

William Verselias, a Russian, was shot dead by a man named Herman while attempting to forcibly enter the latter's house. He was arrested by Commander Beardslee, and acquitted by a court of inquiry on the ground of self-defense.

ALL ABOUT A NICKEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—A murder occurred this afternoon in the wet woods near this city. Joseph R. Patterson killed Charles Kerr, a boy of 19, in a dispute over a nickel. Patterson did the deed with a rock, which hit Kerr on the back of the head. Death resulted almost immediately. Patterson, who is a man of 40, claims that this is his third victim. The murderer has been arrested and placed in jail.

ASSASSINATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Last night, at a barn dance at Keysburg, near Allensville, Todd County, an assassin in ambush sent a bullet through the heart of Frank Smith. The murderer is supposed to be a negro.

FIRES.

AT KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 20.—The carriage-factory of Joseph Schlatter & Co., and the provision house of Howard Brothers, were burned this morning. The building was a double two-story brick, owned by William Frank, of Danville, Ia., and Mrs. Berry, of this city. Loss on building, $2,000. Frank was insured for $1,000 in the Niagara, of New York, but Mrs. Berry had no insurance. Schlatter & Co.'s loss is $1,200; insurance, $500 each in the Royal Canadian and Glen's Falls. Andy Wagler's loss is $700; insurance, $250 each in the St. Paul and French Co-operation. Howard Brothers' loss is $90; insurance, $400 each in the Royal Canadian and Shawmut. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 336 at 11:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of No. 132 North Halsted street, owned and occupied by Nicholas Pearl and Peter Solping. Damage nominal. Cause, a spark from the chimney.

The alarm from Box 532 at 10:30 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 201 Park avenue, owned by J. W. Early, and occupied by J. M. Bohannon. Damage to building, $25; to furniture, $10. Cause of fire, a defective flue.

WASHINGTON.

Joshua Hill—Brisben—No Judge in the City—The Asteroid-Hunters Threshing Old Straw.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Joshua Hill, of Georgia, formerly United States Senator, is among the Southern candidates mentioned for the position made vacant on the District Bench here by the death of Judge Humphreys. Mr. Hill was an old-line Whig, a member of Congress before the War, a Union man during the War, and a Republican United States Senator after the War.

The Washington *Sunday Republican* this morning, in the course of a farewell from John Brisben Walker, its late proprietor, contains the following announcement: "The *Republican* will pass into the hands of Mr. H. J. Ramsdell who will become both editor and publisher." Mr. Ramsdell, for more than ten years, was one of the most distinguished correspondents of the New York *Tribune.* He is at present the Washington representative of the Philadelphia *Times.*

For the first time in a long period the District of Columbia was yesterday left without a Judge before whom proceedings of any kind could be instituted, or from whom an order of any nature could be obtained. The Equity Court had adjourned till that day, and important matters demanded attention. The Judges are all off on a vacation, and those who left last depended upon the return of the others, who have not yet been heard from.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to discontinue the payment of express charges upon subsidiary silver coins sent to the banks when ordered by them in exchange for other currency.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is informed by a cable telegram from Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, that the supposed new planet discovered at Clinton Obersatory July 17, by Prof. Peters, is Frigga (the seventy-seventh asteroid).

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived, the steamers Boltvia, from Glasgow, and the Mosel, from Bremen. The Mosel brings over 600 steerage passengers, mostly Russians, who alone represent a capital of over $400,000. Among them are sixty families, having 213 children. They are a remarkably fine-looking party.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Arrived, the steamers Parthia and Bavarian, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Passed Crookhaven, the City of Richmond, from New York.

MOVILLE, July 20.—Arrived, the Peruvian, from Montreal.

POLITICAL.

Figures Proving Great Democratic Frauds in the Election of 1876.

A Popular Vote Beyond All Previous Rates of Proportion.

No Probability of Serious Opposition to Gov. Smith in Wisconsin.

Ex-Gov. Ludington Thought to Have Only Seventy-five Delegates.

His Friends, However, Far from Giving Up the Struggle.

Gen. Garfie'd and Zach Chandler to Attend the Madison Celebration.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Times* will print to-morrow a large number of facts and statistics tending to show that there were great Democratic frauds in the Presidential vote of 1876. It shows by a careful study of our elections since 1828 that in periods of the highest political excitement not more than 85 per cent of the electoral body of a State can be fairly brought to the polls; in other words, 15 in every 100 qualified citizens, owing to preventive causes, are unable to exercise the right of suffrage. It was discovered on examination that the aggregate vote returned as being cast in the Presidential election of 1876, presented the most startling exception to that had gone before for forty-eight years. The election was not an especially excited one, as Presidential elections go, yet it is found that the aggregate vote cast is in its magnitude out of all proportion to the population of the country; that the percentage of the non-voting sinks to

AN IMPOSSIBLY LOW FIGURE;

that the percentage of increase in the vote of some sections at that election over the vote of 1872 is greatly disproportioned to their increase of population, and to the annual increase of their vote for twenty years preceding.

As to the aggregate of the country, these facts, among others, are shown: In 1860, the most exciting election, except that of 1840, known in our history, the Presidential vote equaled 14.9 per cent of the State population, and 23.7 per cent of the electors failed to vote. In 1872 it equaled 16.9 per cent, and 22.3 per cent of the electors did not vote. In 1876, the vote equaled 19.9 per cent of the population, and only 8.7 of the electors failed to vote; that is, in every 100 qualified voters in every State of the Union, no more than 8.7 are supposed to have failed to come to the polls.

THERE IS NO PARALLEL TO THIS

in all the previous history of the United States.

It further appears that, while the popular vote from 1860 to 1872, a period of twelve years, increased no more than 38 per cent, in the four years from 1872 to 1876 it made the astonishing increase of 30.1 per cent, and that, too, in the absence of any special cause. We also find that in this election of 1876 one ballot was returned for each 1.09 persons qualified for the suffrage, while in 1852 it was one to each 1.37, in 1860 one to each 1.34, and in 1872 one to each 1.28. These statistical facts present the election of 1876 as

THE MOST AMAZING

in respect to the vote returned ever held in the country. The answer is found by pushing the inquiry into those localities where the increase was greatest, which are certain States of the South, and in the North the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The following facts are proved: That, as respects Louisiana, the claims made in behalf of Mr. Tilden assume that in every 100 qualified voters ninety-nine came to the polls and voted, which is a physical impossibility; that in Florida Mr. Tilden's claims rested on the assertion made by his friends that the popular vote amounted to 48,791, which required that 4,050 ballots should be cast in excess of the whole number of qualified electors in the State; that to cast the vote claimed in Mississippi would require that in every 100 voters 94 5-10 came to the polls, and, if every white voter in the State had cast his vote for Mr. Tilden, it would still require that 30,286 colored men should also have voted for him to bring the total up to what it was claimed to be; that in New York it is conclusively proven the number of qualified electors in the State in 1876 did not exceed 1,006,412 or 22.4 per cent of its total population, and this number the Presidential vote as returned represented that 1,017,930 had come to the polls, which would require that in every 100 qualified voters in the State only 4.8 failed to deposit their ballots, and

THIS IS SHEER IMPOSSIBILITY;

that, in respect to New Jersey, the Presidential vote of 1876 presents results more extraordinary than in New York, for a State census was taken in 1875, which showed the population to be 1,109,413, and by the method of computation used in the Federal census of 1870 there must have been in the State in 1876 223,004 qualified voters; that the total vote returned was 220,234, or only 2,770 short of the total number of persons in the State qualified to vote; that to produce this incredible rally to the polls it would require that only a fraction over one voter in 100 in the whole of New Jersey should have failed to deposit his ballot on that occasion, and amounts to a physical impossibility; that it is also noted that in 1876 the Republicans increased their vote 12.9 per cent over that of 1872, and yet despite this increase, the Democratic vote made an increase of no less than 50 per cent; that

IN CONNECTICUT

the same general features are discovered in the disproportion of the vote of 1876 as compared with the population, and the results of all previous Presidential elections in that State; that never before did the vote cast exceed 80 per cent of the whole body of qualified electors; but in the last election this proportion rose to 88.2.

The *Times* gives many facts to show that the utterly unprecedented increase in the proportion of 1876 was not due to the Republicans vote, which showed only its normal increase, but to the astonishing growth of the Democratic vote.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 20.—The large number of delegates chosen on Saturday to the State Convention to be held here on the 23d practically settles the question in favor of Smith as the candidate. The rural districts are very generally electing delegates in favor of the renomination of the entire ticket as it now stands, with Smith at its head, and there is good ground for a belief that there will be some Smith men in the Milwaukee delegation that was claimed to be solid at first for Ludington. He (Ludington) has also failed to carry the full delegations from the other counties composing the Fourth Congressional District, which it was claimed at one time he would do. From what is known of the delegates already chosen, and from calculations based upon an acquaintance with public sentiment among Republicans in localities that will hold their caucuses Monday, calculators here are of the opinion that Ludington will not be able to command more than seventy-five votes in the Convention, and many estimate his strength at much less. Of course, if this estimate is not altogether incorrect, Mr. Smith will be renominated on the first ballot, and it is probable that Ludington will withdraw as soon as he is made to see the hopelessness of the situation. The Convention will consist of 266 delegates, and, if Mr. Ludington should poll 100 on the first ballot, it will still leave the chances largely in favor of Smith, because there is no third candidate likely to appear who will hold the balance of power. If Ludington could hold his own delegates solid, and create a diversion in favor of some third party, he could either secure the nomination himself, or at least prevent Smith from getting it; but there is no one yet who has put in an appearance in that role. There is no appearance of a dark horse in the race, and no talk of one, but all present indications lead to a belief that it will be a square pull between these two rival candidates. Several things conspire to help Smith. One is that all the local influence here is in favor of renominating the entire list of old officers. The moral influence of a parcel of outsiders who are persistent and busy in favor of a candidate is not to be despised, and Smith and his associates seem to have got the Madison bummers well organized. The Governor has efficient aid also from the other candidates who expect to be nominated on the ticket with him. They and their friends are all enthusiastic Smith men, because they believe that if the slate is broken at the top it may be broken in the middle or at the bottom, and in that case somebody will get left. So much is from the Madison standpoint. From the Milwaukee point of observation it looks quite differently. It is given out that a large number of influential citizens are coming out to keep the delegates for "Bluff Old Hal," and to win over to his support all the unpledged and wavering delegates from the country districts. These are to be provided with all the necessary aids that are usually relied upon to make converts. The Ludington men are sanguine that they will be able to nominate their men, or, failing in that, they will prevent the nomination of Smith. Boss Keyes is of the opinion that Smith is the winning horse in the race. It is understood that Mr. Rublee will decline a re-election as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and much comment is made as to his successor. Mr. Sanderson, of Milwaukee, and David Atwood and A. J. Turner are talked of. It will be hard to find a good man to fill the place. The prospect of a fine meeting here on Wednesday, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party, is good. Great preparations are making to have it prove a success, and the occasion promises to be one long to be remembered. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Gen. John A. Garfield, of Ohio, will surely attend, and all the Wisconsin Republican Congressmen except Carpenter will be present. Matt is at the seashore, very much broken in health.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 20.—The selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention at Madison on the 23d was completed in Jefferson and Dodge Counties yesterday. The result in Jefferson County is a united delegation in the interests of the renomination of Gov. Smith and the balance of the present State officers. The same is true of Dodge County. If we except the delegates of the First Assembly District, who are claimed by the friends of ex-Gov. Ludington as being in favor of him for the nomination of Governor, Dodge County is the former home of Gov. Smith, and a break in its delegation would be a great disappointment to him and his admirers. In many portions of the State there has been a bitter fight over the election of delegates, and it is surmised a strong and resentful feeling will be carried into the Convention by these sections. It is given out that so great is the hostility existing that under no circumstances will a Smith man go for Ludington or a Ludington delegate ever vote for Smith. Republicans who look only to the interests of the party, regardless of the choice of men, are in hopes that these reports, which, if true, would be so detrimental to the success of the cause, this fall, are wholly without foundation in fact, and that all the Republicans of the State will finally be found working in complete harmony together against the common enemy, who can only expect to succeed through Republican divisions. From a casual glance over the State one is led to the inference that Gov. Smith is ahead, and that he, as well as the balance of the present State ticket, will be renominated without much trouble. A possible exception to this statement may be in the case of Prof. Whitford, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, who finds a good deal of opposition on account of an assault on his personal character, which, it is claimed, he was not able to successfully defend.

THE SAND-LOTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—At Sand-Lots today the Secretary of the Workingmen's party of California was instructed to send to all labor and reform leagues and parties in the United States a copy of the resolutions adopted, recommending a Workingmen's National Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate for the next campaign, and suggesting Chicago as the place, and June 3, 1880, as the time.

GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—The Hon. Horace Rublee has just received a telegram from J. A. Garfield, in which he says he will be present and speak at the Republican celebration at Madison Wednesday.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake Region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and variable winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather and slight changes in temperature. Winds mostly from east to south, and local rains in Missouri Valley.

The rivers will remain stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 20.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Sky.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.043	73	82	S. E.	8	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.041	76	64	S. E.	6	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.003	77	65	S. E.	6	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.968	77	65	E.	6	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.002	75	72	E.	4	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.969	75	72	E.

CASUALTIES.

The Passengers' Account of the State of Virginia Shipwreck.

Passage of the Small Boats from the Ship Toward the Surf.

Agony of Fathers in the Rear Boats Who Saw the Advance Boat Swamped.

Kindness of the Governor of the Half-Submerged Island.

THE WRECKED STEAMSHIP.

HALIFAX, July 20.—The Government steamer Glendon arrived at 9 p. m. from Sable Island with seventy-nine persons from the wrecked steamer State of Virginia, being all the passengers on board of her, and the firemen. The Glendon reached the island at 3 p. m. yesterday, and in five hours had all on board and started for Halifax. The vessel was much crowded, but the passengers took it good-naturedly, and were glad to reach the mainland to-night. The wreck had not gone to pieces when the Glendon left. Capt. Moody and his crew remained on the island to endeavor to save property. The vessel is filled with water, but, if fine weather continues, some of the cargo may be saved in a damaged state.

THE SAD STORY.

The following is the substance of the statements of passengers and crew: "We left New York the 10th at a. m. All went well until 7:50 p. m. Saturday, when the ship was felt to strike something. The engines at once stopped and reversed full speed. The leads were dropped over the side to find the depth of water. A boat was lowered and sounded all around the ship. A kedge was run out astern to assist the engines, but was of no use. The passengers remained quiet, but refused to go below. There was no hurrying or confusion of any kind. The crew started getting the boats out, and anchors ready. They ran out the stream anchor on the starboard bow, and then got out the lower anchor and about twenty-five fathoms of chain. All being ready for heaving, the stream anchor was started, putting the cable over the side. Throwing cargo overboard was begun and continued until about high water, when they endeavored to heave the vessel off, but it was of no use. They then got

THE BOATS READY

to land the passengers, a surf-boat from shore having already landed one boat-load and returned for another. The surf-boat again started with another lot, two more boats following, the intention being to allow the surf-boat to land all, the ship's boats being unsuitable for such a shore. Proceeding in toward the shore, the men appeared to hang back considerably before entering the surf, waiting for a smooth sea, when they could be seen from the ship's boat which was following to give way on their oars to land. They no sooner began to pull than a larger roller rose just behind them. All that could be seen from another boat was an oar nearly end on in water.

THE BOAT HAD TURNED OVER.

In the space of a few seconds the people could be seen struggling in the water, and one or two making attempts to get on top of the boat, which was now bottom up. Several of the gentlemen passengers, looking from the boats following, having wives and children on the surf-boat, began crying and wringing their hands, and the accident thus caused great excitement and suspense on the other boats, and some of the passengers wanted the ship's boat to pull in amongst the surf,

BUT WERE PREVENTED.

The other boats then pulled back to the ship. All the boats were then provisioned, and started to go round the island to land on the north side. On proceeding the fog settled down again, and a signal was given to return to the ship, which they did. Every one then lay down to pass the night as best they could, all more or less worn out, having been at work since Saturday night. In the morning the boats again left, although the fog continued. The west end of the island was safely rounded, and

THE BOATS LANDED,

when a man arrived and instructed them to proceed to the middle station, about seven miles. They embarked again and got to the middle station safely, and landed, every attention being paid passengers and crew by the Governor of the island and his family. On Monday night at 8:30 the No. 2 lifeboat proceeded with the purser, third officer, and nine men to make for the mainland."

CAPT. MOODIE

says he took all the usual precautions to avoid danger. The steamer was running about twelve knots when she struck. The crew and passengers behaved splendidly, and, but for the sad disaster to the one surf-boat, all would have been well. The passengers are all well quartered at various hotels in this city.

LIEUT. BARKER,

of the United States navy, gives an interesting account of the wreck, in which he says the first surf-boat took off eleven persons, principally women and children, and succeeded in landing them safely. They returned, and took another load, with whom they started for shore, but were caught in the surf and the boat thrown end over end. Some succeeded in clinging to the boat and were washed ashore, but four women and five children were drowned.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES OUT OF THE WAY.

Lieut. Barker also said: "On Saturday evening we supposed we were about twenty-five miles off Sable Island, but had not taken any observations since Friday. The fog was very dense, and we could not see any light nor hear any sound to indicate land near. At 8 o'clock we meant to stop and take soundings, but at 7:55 we struck. The steamer passed over the first ledge so gently that the shock was hardly felt, and then struck a second in which the bow became firmly embedded. The engines were reversed, but this only served to swing the vessel side on to the ledge. Working of the engines was continued, however, until the rudder-post broke, after which they were stopped. The First Officer was in charge of the deck when we struck. He would have been relieved in ten minutes later. After the engines were stopped we

COULD HEAR THE BREAKERS ON THE BEACH,

though we had not heard them previously. The The fog continued very thick, and we could not see land, which we afterwards found was about a mile off. The anchor was got out to try and warp the vessel off, but this proved of no use. Then the cattle, of which we had 107 head, were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, that we might have a better chance to get off, but we were still unable to do so. Minute guns were fired, and the Governor of the island, with a surf boat and crew, came to the beach. One of our boats went towards the shore to let them know what had occurred, and what chance there was to land, but were unable to effect a landing, the surf was so heavy. Then the people from shore came out to us.

WHEN WE LEFT

the steamer was fast sinking in the sand by bow, and there is no possibility of her getting off. She will break up in the first gale. Beyond the cattle thrown overboard, some of which washed ashore, and a little flour and cheese, the cargo remains on board. It can never be saved in boats. I do not see that any blame can be attached to the officers for the accident. They were following out their instructions to the best of their belief. The only way I can account for our being astray is that we were carried out of our course by some of the strong currents, which are very treacherous about there. The Captain, shortly before the accident, had altered the course another point to the north, not because he thought we were in danger, but, as sailors say,

TO "GUARD AGAINST PRECAUTION,"

or make assurance doubly sure. As it turned out, it he had altered her course a point and a quarter, we would have passed safely. This, however, could not have been foreseen. Most of our passengers were pleasure excursionists, bound to Europe, but they think they have had pleasure enough for one summer, and will return home. Others who were obliged to go across will take passage by the mail steamer Hibernian Tuesday. The only seaman who came up on the Glendon was the Quartermaster, John Stewart, whose hand was badly crushed between the boats when they were landing at the Island.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., July 20.—An unknown man was found drowned at Rogers Park about 4 p. m. to-day. He looked to be a sailor, about 35 to 45 years old, five feet ten and one-half inches in hight, had on a shirt, blue and white checkered, black pants, and a pair of No. 9 boots. His hands were pretty well worn from the water, and he looked to have been in the water ten or fifteen days. There was no hair on his face or head. He had a cut on his neck two inches wide, and the neck was bruised some. On the left arm were the initials "B. K." and an anchor. The body was found by H. Fabrits. An inquest was held by A. Jackson, Justice of the Peace. The verdict was, "Death by drowning."

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—B. S. Ford, of Chestertown, Md., member of the Maryland Senate, was drowned at Ocean City this evening while bathing.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 20.—Jerry Flannigan, a brakeman, whose home was here, was killed at Stanford yesterday by falling between cars, and was buried here to-day.

CANADA.

A Would-Be Baron—More Discoveries of Phosphate of Lime—Failures in the Dominion—The Proposed Viceregal Reception at Toronto.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 20.—An application has been made to the Dominion Government by a would-be Baron for permission to assume such a title. The applicant is one Grant de Longuenil, whose grandmother, or some other ancient relative, was given the title of Baroness under power of patent issued by Louis XIV. of France.

On further inquiry, the truth of former statements as to the introduction by the Government of the pernicious system of permitting Civil-Service employes to draw a month's salary in advance, is confirmed. In several of the Departments, however, officials have set an example by refusing to avail themselves of this doubtful privilege. Under the Mackenzie Administration the general adoption of such a principle, notwithstanding pressing requests, was invariably refused.

The Department has been informed of a seizure of $500 worth of jewelry smuggled into the Dominion at Prescott.

Mr. Washington Friend, an English painter, is in the city to interview the Minister of Agriculture. He wants to get up panoramic paintings illustrating Canadian scenes, to be accompanied by a lecture setting forth the advantages of the colony as a field for immigrants.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 20.—A protest has been served by the Trustees and Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, as originally constituted, upon the Trustees and members of the congregation who have seceded with the Rev. Dr. Ussher, demanding the church and property, and holding them responsible for all damages.

M. Vennor had succeeded in bringing to light further deposits of valuable economic phosphate of lime. This time it is in the Valley of the River Rouge, in Argenteuil County. He has discovered the area of the proper rock extending through portions of the Townships of Montcalm, Harrington, and Wentworth, and occupying about thirty square miles of country, in this area such a deposit of importance have as yet been discovered; but the indications and promise of extensive deposits of mineral are every whit as good as in any part of Ottawa County.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 20.—Dun, Wymau & Co., Commercial Agency, have issued their semi-annual report. From it it appears that, in the first quarter of 1879, the failures in Canada numbered 634, with liabilities to the amount of $11,648,607; but, in the second quarter, it appears that the number has decreased to 438, and the liabilities to $5,777,356,—being a decrease of 201 in failures, and of $5,871,241 in liabilities. The failures in the second quarter of 1879 are, however, considerably in excess of those in the same quarter last year, when they numbered 392, with liabilities of $4,407,830; while the failures in the first half of 1879 are in excess of those in the corresponding period last year, both in number and extent of liabilities. It is possible that the menaced repeal of the Bankrupt law in Canada last session added to the number of those who determined to take advantage of the act while there was yet time. Within the next month the tide may begin to turn, though it is not easy to predict with confidence what is likely to take place before the growing harvest shall have been gathered.

As showing the feeling of a section of the people here regarding the visit to Toronto of the Viceregal party, an evening paper says:

It is estimated that the cost to the corporation of receiving the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, when they visit Toronto in September, will be something like $7,000. Seven thousand dollars is not a great deal for a city like Toronto to expend on so important an occasion as the visit of a daughter and a son-in-law of the Queen. But it is enough. Times have not been of the brightest for a good while past. Many people have found it as much as they could do to make both ends meet. The money to be spent on the reception is to be taken out of the taxes, many a dollar of which represents hard scratching of some workingman to scrape together, and many another dollar of it would go a long way towards making more than one workingman's family happy these dull days. The tuft-hunters and the toadies would like to go into the reception head and heels, and spend money for the glorification of the Marquis right and left. But the rest of us have no desire for that. We can give our distinguished visitors a welcome that will warm their hearts and make them feel at home within an hour after their arrival. But, in order to do this, there is no need to make vulgar displays. If the warmth of Toronto's reception is to be measured by the amount of money spent, it is probably just as well that the people should understand it in that light.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. P. Stoven has been arrested here on a charge of bigamy. He has been married some six weeks or two months to a girl named Ellingham; but a woman has just arrived from Detroit claiming to be his wife, and also asserting that he was father of her 2-year-old child. He denies that he ever married before his nuptials with the girl Ellingham. The matter will be investigated before a Magistrate.

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Peter Neff, the pioneer hardware importer west of the Alleghanies, and for many years prominent in that trade, died in this city this morning, aged 81. He was born near Philadelphia, and was a resident of Baltimore at one time. Deceased held a number of positions in the City Government, but retired from active life some years ago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 20.—Died, this morning, from inflammation of the bowels, Mrs. William Grinton, wife of William Grinton, Jr., after an illness of only two days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 20.—At his residence, this morning, at 8 o'clock, Henry Kurz expired of paralysis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 20.—George F. Tryner, an old resident of this city, aged 70, died to-day from brain affection. He was the father of several prominent business men of Bloomington, and was greatly respected. He was a native of England.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 20.—A union temperance meeting, participated in by all the evangelical churches of this city, was held this evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The speakers were Dr. Dandy, of Chicago, Dr. J. D. Moody, and Mr. S. Inglish. The addresses were able and eloquent, with the object to create a public sentiment in favor of temperance without advocating prohibition. The meetings are to be continued every third week at the different churches. The attendance was very large.

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 20.—The wife of M. N. Marshall endeavored to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor this forenoon while her husband was at church. The windpipe was not severed, but the injury may prove serious. Temporary insanity caused by long sickness is given as the motive.

Pure fruit flavors, Burnett's extracts.

THE CROPS.

Abstract of the Report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

An Unprecedented Improvement in Corn During the Month of June.

Harrowing Accounts of the Ravages of Chinch-Bugs in Certain Districts.

The Great Crop of Minnesota Likely to Be Safely Garnered.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The following is condensed from the forthcoming July crop report of the Department of Agriculture:

SEASON.

The season during the month of June has been favorable for the growing crops. Occasional showers and warm weather have induced a very rapid growth of the crops, and aided materially in advancing the condition of corn to near that of average seasons at corresponding date.

The distribution of rain has been quite general over the State during the past month, and has afforded much needed relief from the continued drought, which seriously threatened the crops in many portions of the State.

There are comparatively few localities in the State that report conditions unfavorable to the growing crops.

CORN.

The improvement in the condition of corn during the month of June is without precedent. The continued drought, which generally prevailed over the State to the last of May, was followed by frequent copious showers and hot weather, which has greatly promoted the growth of corn. There is scarcely a locality that does not report a most encouraging prospect for at least an average yield per acre of corn, while the returns from a great majority of counties indicate that the yield will be much above a good average. The dry spring enabled farmers to plant a large area of low wet lands that have generally been too wet to plow in time for corn, and on this kind of land is to be found the most vigorous and promising growth of the crop. The area of the present crop is nearly 9,000,000 (8,965,761) acres, which is the largest breadth of corn ever planted in the State. The above acreage will be slightly increased in Central and Southern Illinois by the planting of land from which small grain has just been harvested; while this late and unusual planting may not mature and make marketable corn, it will furnish good feed that will partially supply the deficiency occasioned by the limited crop of hay. This late planting in some instances was reported six inches high on July 3, and in most promising condition for a good yield of marketable corn. As over one-sixth of all the corn produced in the United States is grown on the rich prairies of Illinois, the condition of the growing crop is closely scrutinized by home and foreign consumers and dealers. The present condition of corn for the State is about 15 per cent better than for the corresponding period (July 1) of 1878. The crop for the previous year was 250,560,810 bushels. There are probable contingencies, such as drought, storms, etc., which may reduce the present prospects, and it would not be safe to estimate so large an increase over the previous crop, as indicated by the comparative conditions named above. With seasonable weather the increase of the present corn crop over that of the previous year will be nearly 10 per cent.

WINTER WHEAT.

Winter wheat harvest commenced earlier than usual, and the crop has been saved in good condition. Considerable threshing has been done, and the yield is reported better than an average. The quality is uniformly good, and purchasers make no distinction for quality, paying the farmers the same price for all that is offered. The straw is short and bright, and the heads well filled with plump and choice quality of grain. The condition of winter wheat has improved since last advices, and the unfavorable reports concerning the yield or quality are rare exceptions.

WINTER RYE.

Winter rye will make a much better crop than anticipated the first of June; thirty-nine counties, against eighteen last month, report the condition up to a good average; six counties report the condition above an average,—three more than last month. The previous report showed the condition from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in fifty-seven counties, while only forty counties now report the condition as low.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of spring wheat is above an average in only two counties in the State, and an average in four counties. The condition in thirty-two counties is from 5 to 25 per cent below an average. In the remaining seventeen counties the condition ranges from 30 to 70 per cent of an average. It will be seen from the above that the prospects for even a medium crop of spring wheat are discouraging. The drought has been the principal cause affecting the spring wheat crop; there has been but little complaint of injury by insects, etc.

SPRING BARLEY.

The condition of this crop is reported from thirty-eight counties,—thirteen more than named in the June report. The condition is up to an average in eleven against seven counties last month. The condition is from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in twenty-three counties, against twelve counties last month. Four counties the condition is as follows: one 10 per cent, one 50 per cent, and two 70 per cent of an average.

OATS.

The condition of oats has improved somewhat during the past month, but the prospects for a medium crop are not encouraging. The cold, dry season and other causes affecting the crop, and named in the previous report, have not been entirely overcome by the favorable weather of the past month. The straw is very short, and in many instances the crop will not pay for harvesting. The condition is 5 per cent above an average in one county; an average in one county; from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in fifty-one counties; there will be less than half a crop in fourteen counties; and half to three-quarters of a crop in thirty-seven counties.

MEADOWS.

The condition of meadows has greatly improved during the past month. The present prospects are favorable for nearly three-fourths of an average yield per acre of hay, which is of superior quality. The improvement in condition, as compared with the previous report, may be seen by the following, the figures inclosed refer to the June report: The condition is 5 per cent better than an average in one (0) county, an average in three (1) counties, and from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in forty-five (27) counties. There will be less than three-fourths of an average crop in the remaining counties, ten of which promise 70 per cent, thirteen counties 65 per cent, and eight counties 60 per cent of an average crop.

PASTURES.

Pastures, while generally reported short, are furnishing over three-fourths of an average crop of grass, of the most nutritious quality. Stock is generally reported in fair condition. The copious showers of June have started the growth of grass, which is improving rapidly, and, with seasonable weather, will soon be up to an average. The condition is reported slightly above an average in one county, an average in ten counties, 5 per cent below an average in seven counties, 10 per cent below an average in thirteen counties, 15 per cent below an average in ten counties, 20 per cent below in thirteen counties, and 25 per cent below in twelve counties; in the remaining counties the condition is below 75 per cent of an average.

BROOM-CORN.

The condition of broom-corn has improved very much during the month of June, and the prospects are more encouraging for a good crop than at the time of previous report. The figures inclosed refer to the June report. The condition is above an average in five (0) counties, an average in twenty-eight (15) counties, and from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in eighteen (12) counties. In one (7) county the crop will be less than three-fourths of an average. The condition is reported in four counties not included in last crop-circular.

FLAX.

Forty-one counties report the condition of this crop,—three more than last month. The condition is somewhat improved as compared with last month's circular, but the unfavorable weather early in the season has injured the prospects for even a moderate crop. Two counties report the condition above an average; six counties report good prospects for an average crop; in twenty-one counties the crop will be short 5 to 25 per cent; in twelve counties the crop will be from 25 to 50 per cent below an average.

COTTON.

This crop is reported in only three counties, all of which report the condition up to a good average, with reasonable prospects for an ordinary crop.

SORGHUM.

Sorghum is reported as receiving more or less attention in eighty-three counties,—two more than noted in last circular. The improved condition, as compared with last month, is marked as noted,—the figures inclosed are from the June 1 report. The condition of sorghum is better than an average in six (1) counties; an average in thirty-eight (22) counties; and from 5 to 25 per cent below in thirty-six (42) counties. Two counties report the condition (25-55) very unfavorable.

IRISH POTATOES.

The condition of this crop is much more promising than June 1. The condition promises more than an average crop in twenty-five (1) counties; an average in twenty-six (26) counties; and from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in forty-four (64) counties. Only five counties report the condition below 75 per cent of an average.

SWEET POTATOES.

This crop is reported in all except ten counties in the State, and the condition compares favorably with that of previous years at corresponding date. The condition promises more than an average crop in three counties, and an average crop in thirty-five counties. The crop, from present indications, will be from 5 to 25 per cent below an average in fifty-one counties; in the remaining three counties there will be less than three-fourths of an average crop.

TOBACCO.

Thirty-six counties, against twenty-six counties in June circular, are reported in the returns for July. The condition of the crop has improved during the past month, and about one-half the counties in the State cultivating tobacco will realize an average crop; in fifteen counties the crop will be somewhat below an average, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. In one county the condition is 50 per cent below, and in three counties 40 per cent below, an average.

It will be observed that the number 100 is used to represent the acreage of the crop of 1878, with which the acreage of the present crop is compared; also, a fair average yield, and a fair average vitality and growth, unaffected by storms, insects, and contingencies; an increase of one-tenth, or 10 per cent, will be recorded 110; a decrease of 5 per cent will be marked 95.

S. D. FISHER, Secretary.

DWIGHT, July 20.—The last three days of the past week have been cool and comfortable. Haying has been the order of the day. The crop is much better than was expected, and averages one ton to the acre. Chinch-bugs have not let up an inch. In fact, they are marching on, causing total destruction to everything in their path. In the Town of Broughton, a few miles from here, they have destroyed a large amount of corn already. The heavy rains, we thought, would check them, but it has had no perceptible effect. Farmers are trying to fence them out, and others are plowing ditches. A remedy new has also been resorted to, with some success, and that is to scatter manure in front of them. It is said that they will not go over it. But the sovereign balm for every ill, "kerosene," seems to have been the best remedy used yet. Even flax has been killed by these pests. We hear of them all over Central Illinois. In LaSalle County, fields of corn near ripening; oats and wheat are much damaged. In Dewitt County a great deal of spring wheat ruined. In McLean County, in townships where the small grain is cut, the bugs have gone into the corn, and are working in many localities badly. One farmer reports, chinch-bugs are taking corn clean wherever they go.

RIDGEVILLE, Iroquois Co., July 20.—Flax cut. Will yield seven bushels to the acre. Winter wheat yielding from twenty to twenty-five bushels. Spring wheat half a crop.

WAYNESVILLE, DeWitt Co., July 20.—Winter wheat averaging from thirty forty bushels. Spring wheat a small yield. Corn is suffering for rain, and meadows are short.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to the Tribune.

BIG LAKE, Sherburne Co., July 20.—Spring wheat stands thin on the ground. Has been injured some by the excessive heat. If the present cool weather continues will make a fair crop. Will be fit to cut in ten days.

ANOKA, Anoka Co., July 20.—Spring wheat is not ripening evenly, on account of the drought. Seems to be filling well. Some will do to cut this week.

EASTON, Faribault Co., July 20.—Rust and blight have damaged spring wheat one-half. Fit to cut in ten days. Outlook for harvest rather better than last year.

DULUTH, July 20.—Spring wheat is ripening nicely. Filling well, and be fit to cut the 1st of August. No bugs or rust here.

COTTAGE GROVE, Washington Co., July 20.—The past ten days have been very hot and stormy, the worst possible weather for wheat to fill. The wheat is ripening unevenly. Considerable rust and blasted heads. Do not look for a "great crop." Barley fair. Harvesting it. Rye light. Later—Weather cooler.

ELYSIA, Olmsted Co., July 20.—If the chinch-bugs let the wheat alone there will be a fair crop. Some fields are badly damaged now. One-third of the barley cut. It is good.

OWATONNA, Steele Co., July 20.—Wheat is blighting very badly. Not ripening evenly. Will be fit to cut in ten days. The yield will be very light, eight or ten bushels.

BELLE PLAINE, Scott Co., July 20.—Winter wheat badly blighted. Not worth cutting. Spring wheat better. Some rust in the timber. None on the prairie. Generally well filled. Harvest next week. Barley is cut and good. Rye, good crop.

MORRIS, Stevens Co., July 20.—Wheat beginning to ripen. Very little rust. Have had lots of rain. Barley cut and good yield. General outlook compared with 1878 100 per cent better.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 19.—The last six days have greatly improved the wheat in appearance. The nights have been cool, with a good breeze during the day. Farmers cry chinch-bugs and blight, but there is no mistake that with favorable weather from now on through harvest an average crop of No. 1 wheat is assured. Barley is being cut, and is first-rate in quality, and fifty bushels to the acre in quantity. Oats and flax never looked better. By the time barley and oats are out of the way the wheat harvest will be in blast. Some parties will cut their wheat next week.

WINONA, Minn., July 19.—Telegraphic advices received here to-day from thirty different points in Southern Minnesota, covering a scope of country 200 miles west of the Mississippi River, and extending as far north as Mankato, concur in favorable reports of the crops. Wheat is filling nicely. Corn and oats are good in low grounds. The bug has injured wheat slightly. Harvesting will begin in this country next week.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—Wheat harvesting nearly finished in Central Iowa, and a large amount stacked without a drop of rain. Damage by chinch-bugs scarcely noticeable. The first load of winter, cut April 3, sold here to-day at 80c. Yield, thirty bushels to the acre; weight, sixty-seven pounds, three pounds above the standard for No. 1. More reapers and harvesters sold for cash than for ten years in the same period, indicating better times.

IRVINGTON, Kossuth Co., July 20.—Spring wheat was looking fairly until within ten days. It is blighted and rusting. Thin on the ground. We are looking for half a crop. Flax is cut short 20 per cent.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., July 20.—Spring wheat is ripening well, but is damaged by chinch-bugs. Fairly filled. Harvesting.

FAULKNER, Franklin Co., July 20.—Spring wheat is thin on the ground. If the hot weather does not hurt it the berry will be good. Oats and flax reduced by drought. So far chinch-bugs have done but little injury.

NEVADA, Story Co., July 20.—Spring wheat in some localities is damaged by chinch-bugs. Will yield three-fourths of a crop.

OSCEOLA, Clarke Co., July 20.—Spring wheat will not average over seven bushels to the acre. Oats and grass have improved.

CHARITON, Lucas Co., July 20.—Spring wheat only a medium crop. The bugs are injuring it badly. Corn never better.

WILTON, Muscatine Co., July 20.—Chinch-bugs have damaged spring wheat fully one-half. Winter wheat yielding from twenty to thirty bushels. Oats good. Barley fine.

NORTH LIBERTY, Johnson Co., July 20.—Chinch-bugs have done great injury to the spring wheat. Cutting. Oats short but well filled.

WEST UNION, Fayette Co., July 20.—Chinch-bugs are making sad havoc with spring wheat. Many fields are ruined. Do not look for more than one-fourth of a crop. Drought did not hurt winter wheat. Yielding from ten to twenty-five bushels.

INDEPENDENCE, Buchanan Co., July 20.—Wheat a complete failure. Oats good. Flax good and nearly ready to cut. Corn looking splendid.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CARLETON, Thayer Co., July 20.—Chinch-bugs have hurt the spring wheat. Will not average over ten bushels to the acre. Flax and oats good. Winter wheat yielding from ten to twenty bushels.

FORT CALHOUN, Washington Co., July 20.—Commenced cutting spring wheat. Quality No. 1. Chinch-bugs at work doing some damage. Wheat and oats better than last year.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELTA, Fulton Co., July 20.—Winter wheat the best crop ever raised in this county. Oats good. Nearly ready to cut.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Crawford Co., July 20.—Spring wheat, which promised but little two weeks ago, bids fair to be from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. Winter wheat and rye good.

MONTELLO, Marquette Co., July 20.—Spring wheat rusty, and plenty of chinch-bugs. Winter wheat just cut. Crop first-rate.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SEDGWICK, Sedgwick Co., July 20.—Oats just being cut. Thin on the ground and light. Threshing winter wheat. Yielding from six to fifteen bushels.

GOODRICH, Linn Co., July 20.—Threshing winter wheat. Yielding above twelve bushels. More wheat here than in 1878. Flax and oats short. Few chinch-bugs working on the corn.

THE RAILROADS.

ANOTHER B. & M. EXTENSION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—A very surprising rumor is current on the streets this morning. It is to the effect that the Burlington & Missouri Railroad have now in the field, between Seward and Columbus, a corps of surveyors running a line for an extension of their road from Seward to Columbus. The line will run side by side with the Lincoln & Northwestern, and it is understood that a large force of men will be put to work grading the road next week. This line is an old one with the Burlington & Missouri Company, projected years ago, and a survey was made; but it seems a little strange that it should be built just at this time, when the Lincoln & Northwestern is already at work on the road, and has many miles of the grading finished. It is also authoritatively stated that the Burlington & Missouri will extend their line from Brownville to Falls City, on the Atchison & Nebraska, thereby tapping the best shipping point on that railroad. J. M. H.

FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The negotiations for the purchase of the James River & Kanawha Canal by the Allegheny Railroad Company, in which scheme a number of Northern capitalists were interested, including, according to common reports, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, and others, has failed. The preliminary arrangements for the conveyance of the property had been made under authority obtained from the Virginia Legislature last winter, but the Railroad Company failed to comply with the first condition of the parties, which was a deposit of $500,000.

ON THE SEA-SHORE.

The Trip from Chicago Over the Fort Wayne Road—Long Branch, Coney Island, and Bath.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SALEM, Mass., July 13.—After two weeks of rest and rambling (rather incongruous terms), we find ourselves in this old town, filled with reminders of ante-Revolution days. We are in the midst of gravestones 200 years old, and worshiping almost in the shadow of Bunker Hill. We left Chicago at evening, on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad (and recommend it to those who would avoid dust, smoke, and the annoyances common to all other routes leading out of that city). A pillar of cloud went before and watered the track. It washed the leaves of the forests which shaded us, and hung drops of pearl on the petals of flowers, which exhaled their fragrance in rich abundance. The lilies, roses, and honey-suckles were out, and the Marguerites covered miles and miles of meadow.

We glided on, in the luxuriant Pullman coach, conscious only as a dreamer, until noon the next day. We then realized the presence of green hills, and, afar in the distance, a dense black cloud which almost turned midday into midnight. We had in youth learned, in the old Woodbridge Geography, that the mountains about Pittsburg were made of coal and iron; and almost daily, from that far-off time, longer than we care to mention, have read and heard of the blackness and smokiness of it. Yet one cannot see with others' eyes; and the surprise and wonder we felt, as we rode past those blazing and belching chimneys, and witnessed the acres of ore and coal waiting to be cremated, cannot be written. It must be seen to understand its wonderful proportions.

From Pittsburg to the Summit we sorely vexed our companion by the continued request to share a glimpse of the dissolving views, as the hills and vales chased each other past our window, continually changing places with each other. She turned her head this way and that, un til the tired muscles refused obedience, and we alone endeavored to drink in the beauty. But, after passing the Summit, we came to the half-mile (more or less) of furnaces for making coke, heated to whiteness. We distinctly felt flashes of heat, and made up our minds that Ingersoll ought to visit them, as a reminder of the place the existence of which he questions. Then our companion roused herself, and tried to calm our fears, as we dashed around that terrible Horseshoe curve, the most wonderfully wild and ugly place of the whole line.

We staid a night at Altoona, an old, romantic, and queer town; but it furnishes the best hotel-accommodations for the money we ever patronized. Heated and refreshed by sleep and the cheer of old friends, the journey to New York seemed short and refreshing, and we made our way to a spot where the sea could sing to us its grandest anthem. Its melody is everywhere, and its songs of harmony enchant its votaries wherever its surf breaks over the rocks or golden sands. But the long, unbroken swell of the surf at Long Branch, the determined rush of its foaming water as it slides under our feet faster than we can run, its continual moaning and sobbing, impress us more deeply than any place we have ever seen it. So we lie on the sand by day, and, late into the moonlit evening, wait its ever new and ever changing music. We swell our lungs to take all this nectar we call air.

The Great Chemist knew just how to mix the oxygen, hydrogen, and ozone. If all the dwellers in Chicago could take aerial flights to the sea, like the birds, three months each year, and be renewed by it and the salt water, they could do the work of the entire year in the nine remaining months. Wings are the only rack in man's make-up. He needs them now. If railroad-monopolies increase, we entreat the inventive genius of the age to turn attention in this direction. We can afford to do with less light, without the telephone, if only we can have wings.

After a short stay at the Ocean House, which is managed to perfection by Charles and Warren Leland, we went, because others do, to Manhattan and Brighton Beaches. Is it beautiful? Did you ask? Yes, a thousand times; but oh! the Babel and Pandemonium let loose. As one walks through verandas a quarter of a mile long, or rather around and between tables of wine, and hears the deafening clatter, and gets the sea-air mixed with tobacco-smoke, the romance and health for us go out. It is, however, an incomparable blessing for the working people of New York City. Sixty cents pays the fare on the steamer down and back. Families take the train at 8 or 4 o'clock, with lunch-basket, enjoy the trip on the ocean, the surf-bathing (which they had better use with great care), and good music. Whole neighborhoods sometimes turn out, and we think they got the worth of the money. There is room for all, and it seemed to us that all New York profited by the opportunity.

From Manhattan we went to Bath, where we visited a Seaside-Home for the poor schools in New York. The only requirement for admission was poverty. There we saw how a few good women had made themselves immortal by sending in turn one school at a time, with its teachers, to spend a week in the sweet breath of the ocean. It pays to see them bubbling over with joy,—for the first time in their lives, perhaps, feeling the luxury of being alone, and having all they want to eat,—good food and plenty of it,—fresh milk, eggs, berries, etc. A hundred swings and not one empty. It happened to be the week for the Italian school; and the impression which was strongest in our minds was, how little time it will be before the old-country landmarks will be washed out. The German, Irish, Swede, Pole, and Norwegian will soon become American. We wish Mr. Holt, the superintendent, who has a heart bigger than any ox, could have the management and training of all the to-become Americans in the next century. It would bring the Millennium.

If time permits, we will next week give a description of this Home and its workings and our own visit in and around Boston. A similar enterprise at home would gladden the heart of every Christian and philanthropist in our city of miracles. MRS. E. G. COOK, M. D.

Laying Flooring.

A new method of laying the flooring of ground stories of barracks, hospitals, churches, and court-houses has been introduced in France, and is said to prevent damp, and vermin, and unhealthy exhalations from the soil below. Instead of laying the flooring on joists, it is imbedded in a layer of hot asphalt.

INDIAN WAR.

A Feeling of Great Apprehension Among Old Army Men.

Gen. Miles Believed to Be Advancing into a Bad Place.

The Fate of the Ambitious Custer Hanging Over the Brave Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 20.—The steamer Rose Butte cleared this morning at daylight for Old Fort Peck, Gen. Miles' supply depot, with a battery of six Rodman and Hotchkiss guns, 140 boxes of grape, 22,000 rounds of revolver cartridges, 200,000 rounds of rifle cartridges, twenty-five travoys, and several ambulances. At Fort Buford the steamer will take on two companies of infantry and a troop of forty cavalrymen.

The steamer Dakota, arriving last night, reported that, at the request of Capt. Baldwin, of Miles' staff, it landed at the south bank to transfer across

100 CROW INDIAN SCOUTS,

when the Indians unexpectedly refused to go. It is believed they are jealous of the Yankton scouts in Miles' employ. The Crows hate the Sioux, but will not affiliate with the Yanktons in running them down. Miles is in the neighborhood of the Bear-Paw Mountains, where he expected to find a large party of Sioux. The General's fighting force does not exceed 600 men. The wood-choppers and hairbreadth-escape fellows along the river say that he will be cleaned out if he strikes the main body of Sitting-Bull's followers.

OLD OFFICERS ON THE FRONTIER

who fought the Indians before Miles entered the army say he will get caught. One of them, who is known throughout the United States, said that Miles' ambition to be a Brigadier would lead him into a fight against his judgment,—that his white scouts, such as Yellowstone Kelly and a company commander of the Fifth Infantry, would bring on an engagement whenever an opportunity presented itself. They feel that this is

MILES' CHANCE

to make a ten-strike, and they are only doing their duty if they participate in the emergency where his whole command will be involved. The Fifth has the same confidence in Miles as the Seventh Cavalry had in Custer.

CURRENT OPINION.

Vindicate the Cook, at Least.

Boston Post (Dem.).

When Congress meets again let the country be informed why Conkling refused to dine with Watterson. Was there anything the matter with the dinner?

Why This Delay, Henri?

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Mr. Watterson has not repaired to Washington to slash off the ears of Mr. Uriah Heep Painter; yet, under the amended code, this action is obligatory.

Hendricks and Tilden.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

Hendricks entertains a very low opinion of Tilden, Tilden entertains a very low opinion of Hendricks, and the people at large are in full sympathetic accord with these particular opinions of both statesmen.

Gen. Grant.

The Louisville Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is disturbed on the subject of Grant's return. It insists on definite information as to date, etc. Suppose the return should be postponed until after the Presidential election,—how would that suit? The only thing certain is, that Grant, if alive, will be in Washington on the 4th of March, 1881. The *Commercial* can find him on that day, at noon, on the east front of the Capitol, making "the greatest effort of his life."

Only a Nation with a Big N.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

Down by the murmurous seaside, in cool, shady mountain nooks, in broad corridors of watering-place hotels, the Confederate Investigating Committees linger at the Government's expense; and, as they examine the bills of fare and cross-examine

THE PULPIT.

Robert Collyer Bids His Flock a Temporary Farewell.

Services at Lake Bluff---A Bishop's Talk.

The Rev. Mr. Applebee Holds Forth to His Congregation.

Bishop Fallows Takes a Text from Ezekiel---The Rev. A. De Baptiste.

ROBERT COLLYER.

A TEMPORARY FAREWELL.

The Rev. Robert Collyer bade a temporary farewell to the congregation of Unity Church yesterday morning, he preaching to them for the last time until the last Sunday in August. His text was:

When the brethren heard of us, they came to meet us at the Appii-Forum, and the Three Taverns; whom when Paul saw he thanked God and took courage.—*Acts, xxviii.*, 15.

Paul, he said, was to be tried in Rome for the gravest offense a man could be guilty of,—rebellion against the might and majesty of the imperial city of the Cæsars. He must have said, "I shall have to fight the battle single-handed—to make the best of the loneliness, and, if death comes, die, as I have lived, for the glory of the Lord." Coming to a place about twenty miles from the end of his journey, he was met by men who fell on his neck. "We are Christians and mean to stand by you. Ten miles on there is another company waiting, and we are all going to Rome with you." Then Paul began to realize what desolation it would have been not to have such good backing; his heart was full, his eyes grew misty with tears, and he thanked God and took courage. It was no matter how much courage, and grace, and grit he had of his own: he wanted to feel that he had friends also whose hearts beat with his when he needed them. He had splendid courage of his own, and would be sure to do what lay in one brave man's power; but when these came out of Rome, bringing others also, he could thank God and take courage. There was a church there, and, Paul being a preacher, he was bound to be heard in Rome. And when these men rushed out to greet him, it was not only an assurance to the prisoner of friendship, but to the preacher of fellowship. For this reason also could he thank God and take courage.

So it was in life. We needed to go out to men and women and have them come out to us before we could thank God, have courage, and do our best. "Every one should bear his own burden" was only a half truth; the other half was "Bear ye one another's burdens." God had made us to bear fellowship and succor—to give as freely as to take. It was sure to come to pass as life wore on that what we have been able to do for each other in this way, and what others have been able to do for us, grew to be the best treasure of our whole endeavor. Benefits were graven with a pen of iron on the rock of faith. The waters might cover them, time might touch them, but the record would remain. We needed human hearts to take an interest in us, and human hands to help us; some one to meet us and give us the assurance for which our own nature is waiting, and but for which the best we could do would be futile.

We could not exist without mutual succor and sympathy. Those who needed had the right to take, and no one able to give could refuse and be free from guilt. The men came to Paul of their own generous impulse. Therein lay the glory and true worth of the promise, "Before you cry I will hear; before you ask I will answer." A preacher might tell the truth as he never told it before—pour out his soul in his words; but if his people came not to him he could never thank God and take courage. No man could do well without sympathy, no matter what his gift. We must not wait until those we could help came begging.

In conclusion, Mr. Collyer said a voice familiar to the congregation was to be heard no more. They might have to encounter the trouble most churches went through in finding another man to take his place. They should think of what he had said. Let who would come into the pulpit, they should go out to meet him; make one-half of his sermon lie in their loyal-hearted listening; make him feel that they had come to his Appii Forum to meet him; and make no comparisons that were not on the side of the new-comer. The churches that prospered were those that nourished this great outgoing heart. "Tide the new man over the critical and hateful time to delicate and fine-strung souls. Encourage him. Go out to him. Do by him what you have done by me, and then one-half, and the harder half, of the problem is solved, as to how you shall find somebody who will minister to each the word of life."

LAKE BLUFF.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The day at Lake Bluff dawned yesterday morning cool and quiet. Peace seemed to reign supreme. The press tent filled with men having a firm belief in the goodness of camp-meetings and things in general. They immediately on rising joined together in religious exercises. But in a single tent, where rooms a reporter for a morning sheet, who is too modest to be with his fellows, peace did not dwell, for some how or other his tent came down and his eyes wore a tinge of despondency and grief. Breakfast is the first thing in camp-meeting, as in private life. This was followed at 8:30 by a children's class-meeting, led by F. P. Crandon, and held in the Woman's Christian Temperance tent. Quite a number of children gathered, and were instructed for three-quarters of an hour, interspersing their lessons with music, in which all joined heartily.

At the same time that the children's exercises were going on a Sunday-school teachers' conference was held in the Clark Street Tabernacle, where the teachers' devotional preparation for the Sabbath formed the subject for discussion, under the leadership of the Rev. A. W. Patten. The Tabernacle was full of people, and many remarks were made which showed the deep interest taken in the subject for which the Convention is now being held.

DEDICATION.

At half-past 9 the Langley Avenue Methodist Church Tabernacle was dedicated. For the past two weeks it has been in process of erection. It is located on Circle avenue, and contains a good-sized audience-room, and above are sleeping-rooms. It was erected at a cost of $250. The audience was small, consisting mostly of members of the Langley Avenue Church and their friends. Services were opened by Presiding-Elder Willing, who, after reading the Scriptures, called upon the present and former pastors of the church—there being five on the ground—for remarks.

The Rev. C. C. Mandeville, of Rockford, said that he was the first pastor of the church, and supposed he was called upon first because he was the father of the church. While sauntering around the grounds he had discovered the house in its dark background of trees, and had known that it must be for some good purpose. Finally, he had found that it was the Langley Avenue Tabernacle. It did not make any difference what the material of the house was, if God was not there it was not His house, but when His spirit pervaded it then He was there. An old patriarch had made his bed in the wilderness, and, when he had his dream of angels ascending and descending to and from Heaven, said it was the gate of God's house. Truly, this was a beautiful sentiment, and he hoped that this would be the gate to God's house for man. In every camp-meeting there was one particular tent where the most souls had been converted, and he prayed that this would be the house in the grounds. He then advised the audience to centralize their efforts to bring souls to God in that place.

Mr. Clendening, the present pastor of the church, said that the house had been built by prayer. It was first thought, from the lack of interest, that they could not put up as large a structure. But the spirit had moved, and little by little the money had come. The work was aided greatly by the prayers of a lady, "O Lord, bless the pastor to secure a church tabernacle," and nearly every family in the church had contributed to it. This he regarded as an evidence that God would answer prayer. He was glad to see so many present, and prayed that God would fill the house with His presence and baptise them with the Holy Spirit.

The Rev. Mr. Meredith also made a few remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Willing, who said that after answers to prayer they were indebted to Mr. Clendening for his work. He was glad that Brother Clendening was divinely influenced to have the tabernacle built, and, now that they had it, they must make it win, and the only way to do this was to get their hearts as full of God's love as they would hold, and get in the sinners and influence them, and thus save them.

Elder Willing then offered a prayer, after which the doxology was sung and the meeting dismissed by benediction by the Rev. J. O. Foster.

The song service was then held in the main tabernacle, conducted by T. M. Towne, of Chicago.

Dr. Willing, at its conclusion, called the ministry to the platform, inviting all denominations to come up and join them.

THE MORNING SERVICE

was then opened by the hymn "Joy to the world, the Lord has come," which was followed by a long and earnest prayer by the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., of Cincinnati, who, at its close, repeated the Lord's Prayer, in which he was joined by the congregation.

The stand was then taken by Dr. Williamson, who said that, as this was a purely Methodist affair, there would be a collection. He wanted $600. As there had been no gate-fees and no charges, there was money needed. Collectors were called, and, after numerous $25 pledges had been made, and were assigned to the aisles. After a hearty canvass Dr. Williamson proved himself an excellent beggar, the amount being collected in a short time after his announcing that they were there to collect and had the afternoon before them.

The sermon was then preached by Bishop Andrews, who took for his text the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, it being the parable of the talents. He said that for the right interpretation of the Scripture it should be noticed that it was not delivered to the multitude, but to His Disciples, to whom He gave it as a direction, it being one of His last. The word talent had changed its meaning since the days of Christ. Then it was a piece of money, but to-day it was a portion of the brain possessed by a man to make him a man of heart and of head.

The subject was divided into two parts: the law of distribution, and the law of accountability. The first part was distribution. To divers men He gave a diversity,—to some five, to some two, and to some one talent,—as the great Master pleased. All knew that men were not alike in ability. Some men, by the strength, breadth, and number of talents, were qualified to lead, and from these leaders every place in the world of life was filled. Some of the diversities were men with wonderful memories, who gathered into their brain-storehouse all material. Others were men of analysis, who dissected and examined all things. Others were men of the speaking tongue and eye, who could explain and write as they chose. Some were endowed with the gifts of song, and some with affability, who drew all to them by their kindness; others had social position; others had business ability; some men were gifted with what we could not explain, but called personal magnetism, who seized upon one and made one do as they wished.

But it was all as the Great Master had given. Some men of small ability were, by the grace of God, wonderful workers in His vineyard. Among some men figured examples like these: Pitt was England's Prime Minister at 24; Napoleon crossed the Alps at 24; and it was said of an English philosopher that he could read Greek at 3 years of age. The story was told of Dr. James Bunting, who used to hold and direct the Wesleyan party of the Church, that when the Alliance met they said he would not control them as he did others. Dr. Bunting said nothing, but when the Alliance was struggling over the question of fundamental principle and was waxing wroth then came Dr. Bunting, like a quiet man, as he was, and by a few words set them right, and from that moment he ruled the Alliance.

Application was not all in life, though the speaker would not discourage any student who was striving and persevering to become great. God gave the talents. Man can build temples but not sandstone. God gives the diversity of endowments and He gives as He pleases. And who can question Him? If He were to be asked He would say, as Christ once said, "Friend, I do thee no wrong." He understood the best what He distributed. Some one had said there were 220 different kinds of plants on the grounds. What a diversity, and all God's gift. St. Paul said that the Church was like unto man: all parts were necessary as unto a tree, and on this its existence depended. A tree girdled, plucked of its leaves, its roots cut, died, and thus a church deprived of its members died. They needed Sunday-school children, teachers, and mothers, as well as class leaders. Very often the minister got credit for a great, but who could tell of the few devout who by their lives had set a good example. Some business men bore all the secular burdens who did not lead in church life, while those who did not seem as lucky in business were good class leaders. They often wonder why they did not change parts with each other in church affairs, but it was God's will, and it was right for eternity. And under the law of distribution there is no cause for envy or pride, and we should never be discouraged because we thought God has not given us talents.

We must hold ourselves to the idea that we were not on this earth to play, or by chance, but to work as God had given us talents, expecting to meet Him. Many workers who did not see their results, and yet they came. Some judged by their neighbors, and said, "I give as much and attend church as much as they." Hold! With what are you endowed, and have you been given five talents and are giving but the return of two? There was much for every man to do,—not only to be good, but to be good for something. Work; for what you leave undone, is undone forever. The cavling and faultfinding with God for lack of talents came from the head—the region of our ignorance. But if we could see God's plan we would think differently. There is a conviction in every man's heart that we ought to do good, and no one should rest until he was good. Be faithful, for God loved fidelity, and it belonged to free agents. If all present were true faithful servants much better the world would be. Let all do their part.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Sunday-school session was held at 2 o'clock, under the direction of the Rev. J. Williamson.

The afternoon sermon was delivered by Bishop Thomas Bowman, who gave his lecture on a trip through Christian lands, he having just arrived from a trip through the missions around the world.

In the evening there was a Sunday-school love-feast and a sermon by the Rev. H. B. Ridgway, D. D., who chose for his text: "And if I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto Me."

About 1,200 persons are now on the camping-ground, and the number was increased yesterday afternoon to about 2,000. Among those whose names are registered are the Rev. Dr. Ridgway, Cincinnati; the Rev. Mr. Clendening, C. B. Farwell and family, Simon P. Douthart, George Straight, George McKinzie, George M. Sargent, C. G. Wheeler, W. E. Barnes, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Turner, H. S. Vail, J. H. Thomas, Dr. Charles Payne, D. W. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Bannister, Frank Everett, J. B. McClure, Orrington Lunt, Prof. Fisk, William Deering, J. W. Waughoo, M. A. Wilson, Miss Annie Abercrombie, Miss Ella Mills.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY IS:

8:30-9:15—Children's meeting.
8:30-9:15—Sunday-School Teachers' Conference—"How to Teach the Catechism in the Sunday-School." Leader, the Rev. S. H. Adams; assistant, Col. S. F. Sheets.
9:15-10—Geography—"The Mountains of the Bible." Leader, D. J. Jenney; assistant, the Rev. William Aug. Smith.
10-10:45—Biography—"David." Leader, the Rev. E. S. Cantine; assistant, the Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D.
Music.
11-12—Lecture—"Other Worlds and Their Inhabitants."
2-3 p. m.—Primary Teachers' Hour.
2-3—History—"The Judges." Leader, the Rev. G. R. Vanhorne; assistant, the Rev. T. P. Marsh.
3-4—Lecture—"The Brain as an Instrument of Thought and Feeling." Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D.
4:15-5—Doctrine—"Jesus Christ." Leader, the Rev. A. T. Needham; assistant, the Rev. John Ellis.
5-6—Address—"Our Field and Harvest." The Rev. W. Fawcett.
7-7:30—Service of Song and Worship.
8-9—Lecture—"Microscopy by Oxy-Hydrogen Light: The Development of a Frog's Egg." Prof. I. N. Danforth, M. D.

HEART AND HAND.

SERMON BY THE REV. JAMES K. APPLEBEE.

The Rev. James K. Applebee delivered a discourse yesterday morning at the Free Religious Church, Grossman's Hall, Nos. 802 and 804 Cottage Grove avenue, upon the subject "Heart and Hand." He chose for his text the following passage of Scripture:

And when he was departed thence, he lighted on Jehonadab, the son of Rechab coming to meet him, and said to him, Is thine heart right, and as my heart is with thy heart? And Jehonadab answered, It is. If it be, give me thine hand. And he gave him his hand, and he took him up to him into the chariot.—*II. Kings, x.*, 15.

The speaker commenced his discourse by saying there were but two forces in the world,—the infinite heart of Deity and the finite heart of humanity. From these two forces all the capacities that we knew were derived. Everything that was good came from the former force, while the heart of humanity derived everything that was good from the heart of Deity, every right impulse and pure desire, yet man acted as a free moral agent for himself, and he must choose for himself. Not one tithe of humanity were yet reached by Deity, and if Deity was only to be reached by a technicality, then nine-tenths of mankind must perish and fail.

This idea was only assumed by an ignorant, sectarian theology, as expounded in some pulpits. The theory was based upon the hypothesis that we were all born in iniquity and antagonism to God. The speaker took the view that, instead of this, we were all born children of God, and he denounced the assertion, too commonly made in Christian pulpits, that thousands and thousands of heathens were daily perishing and going to perdition, because not reached by Christianity. It we assumed this theory, he said, we must accept the idea that God had one particular and exclusive people, for whom He provided to the exclusion of all the rest of mankind. He thought that we were provided for in a peculiar manner, and that we were expected to take advantage of our situation and do just in proportion as our advantages existed. Nothing that we could do could make God love us more; nothing that we could do could make Him love us less. According to the works of man should he be judged, and he was expected to work in proportion as he had opportunities.

If salvation was only to be obtained by one faith, did we think that all humanity would not be made familiar with the terms? The very moon, the sun, the breezes and each blade of grass, and each leaf in the forests would have the conditions written upon its face. It was absurd, the speaker thought, to suppose that there was no salvation except through one particular faith. In all the different aspects and kinds of Christianity we found evidences of inspiration and hopes of salvation. In all nature and the artificial works of the world we might see the religion of love. All the explored and unexplored resources of this earth taught us the richness of promise. He considered that nothing within the Christian age could compare with the glorious conceptions of the seers of old. It was not necessary that the old Hebrew teachers should be learned prophets and scholarly men, and the speaker took the ground that some of the Patriarchs were wrong in depicting Deity in such narrow terms. God's heart spake to faithful Abraham, telling him that mercy was better than sacrifice, and it was God's heart that inspired every gentle deed of tenderness, every word of kindness and act of goodness in man, revealing itself fresh and beautifully. When God's heart was revealed to us in this manner, we saw new beauties, and new hopes, and desires in His character and in religion. "If thy heart be right, as my heart is right with thy heart, then give me thy hand." Let us take these words home to ourselves. They called themselves "Free Religionists," and it was expected of them that they should be more progressed, more learned, and more intelligent than other sects. Well, if this was so, they should live their belief out, and make the most of their advantages.

Some ministers went about stating publicly that their business was to "save souls," and they intimated that the salvation of large numbers of souls depended upon their ability to reach them. This might be true, and it might not be true. For the sake of the preachers in question, the speaker hoped it might not. Of all hard things that had never been said of the devil, it was not charged that he claimed to control the hereafter of any soul while upon earth.

Some sects proposed to dictate to their followers as to what sort of clothes they should wear—as though it mattered to the true heart what garments he worshiped in. We saw a church to which people in all conditions came to worship. There was represented wealth and fashion, poverty and misery, rich garments and clean, threadbare suits, happiness and sorrow, success and misfortune, all coming to worship at the foot of one throne. We saw the trembling, poverty-stricken man of the week enter the door and stand in uncertainty, without home or place in the sanctuary that he might call his own; we saw the rich man rise from the soft, velvet cushions of his seat, extend a hand of welcome to the stranger, and conduct him to his place to share with him the comforts that came from the advantages of success and prosperity. This was the speaker's idea of the Christian Church and what it should be.

HUMOR.

A promising young man is chary of his promises.

Fishes are hard-hearted things; we all know that fishes spawn their young.

The revolution in Paraguay ought to afford a good opportunity for the Paraguayhers.

The keeper of a "sample room" calls his prime old brandy "Comfort" because everybody likes to take it.

"Man wants but little here below," wherever he may roam, and when he calls for lager beer, he wants but little foam.

A dressmaker who was at the point of death recovered, and the local paper headed the item "Survival of the Fittest."

Pleasure has many definitions, but in reality it consists of going somewhere, being perfectly uncomfortable all the time while there, and calling it "the best time you ever had."

A young artist has painted the picture of a dog under a tree, and the work is so artistically done that nobody but the best connoisseurs can tell the bark of the tree from that of the dog.

The season is at hand, says the Boston *Courier*, when whole families will carry their dinner for miles into the woods, and sit down among the bugs and ants and snakes to eat it. They call it a picnic.

It has been officially decided, relative to a recent fire, that smoke is injurious to tobacco, so that the insurance companies have to pay damage. We always knew it ruined a cigar to be smoked.

A new hotel having somehow got the reputation of being the headquarters for Spiritualists, the proprietor published a card saying that no spirits could be found in the house other than those usually found at first-class hotels.

A painter and professor of the fine arts recently said to one of his pupils: "Your picture is not quite up to the mark; your composition is too much to the left of the canvas, besides the expression of the head of the principal figure is a little strained. I may add that this term seems to me to be rather long." The pupil answered: "But you must consider, sir, it is not varnished yet."

A sad event has occurred in the family of asteroids. Hilda is lost. One of the nearly 200 members of the planetary sisterhood revolving between Mars and Jupiter can no longer be found in her accustomed celestial haunts. It is not known whether Hilda has eloped with her father's coachman, or has run away and joined a traveling Pinafore troupe. We have predicted time and again that, if Hilda's parents didn't keep a close eye upon her, she would give them trouble. Being a revolver, it is not strange that she has "gone off."—*Norristown Herald.*

Bad White Folks.

Detroit Free Press.

An old colored man named Farley had a crowd around him on Griswold street yesterday, while he related how he had lost faith in the white population:

"You see," began the old man, "I fought I war all solid wid one o' dem lawyers up-sta'rs down dar. I car'd up his coal mighty cheap, kase de pay was suah, an' when I went out de office I didn't leave no bonds an' mortgages lying under de cha'rs to git losted an' make trouble. Dat man bez sometimes owed me a hull 40 cents, but I didn't worry ober it de leas' bit. Las' Saturday when we settled up dar was a balance o' nine cents doo me, but I didn't push him to 'he wail fur it. I knode I'd git it de nex' time, suah."

"And now he denies the account, does he?" asked a bystander.

"Denies de a-count!" shouted the old man, as he wheeled about like a sky-rocket, "why, sah, sirly on Monday mawnin' dat man tuk his hull fam'ly an' started for Yurrup, to be gone six months! Yes, sah—walked right away widout makin' de leas' purvision fur pavin' me dat nine cents! Nobber eben left a note fur me, sah! Nobber tole de lawyer nex' doah to hand me de change and charge de same to his account!"

It Isn't the Fish.

Detroit Free Press.

A citizen who was yesterday getting ready for a trip to the Flats and a struggle with bass and pickerel was stopped on the street by a solemn-minded acquaintance, who said:

"It seems curious to me that you will go up there and sit in the hot sun and fish, when fish are so cheap in the market."

"Why, I don't care a cent for the fish," replied the other.

"Then why do you go?"

"I don't mind telling you, but don't let it go any further," whispered the fisherman. "Every fisherman you meet up there offers you a 10-cent cigar and a drink of $6 whisky, while you may walk around town all day and never be asked to even take a glass of water with a piece of fly-paper in it!"

The solemn-minded man looked horrified, but he hadn't gone two blocks before he entered a store and asked to see a fish-line—a cheap one.

While traveling on the Western rivers at a time when the cholera was prevalent and fatal, I saw and finally experienced the beneficial influence of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. For about thirty hours on board a steamer between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, I experienced the power of that fell disease, which at length entirely yielded to the free use of the Balsam. A Presbyterian Elder on board the same boat, who had just been brought to the brink of the grave by cholera in Cincinnati, and was too soon hurrying home to his anxious family, experienced a relapse, but by the timely use of the same medicine was immediately and thoroughly cured. Earnestly would I say to all families, and travelers especially, keep the Carminative Balsam on hand, and resort to it promptly when needed.—*The Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., late Sec. of Amer. and For. Bible Society.*

Every mother who has a suffering child should at once procure a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

EYE HATH NOT SEEN.

THE REV. R. DE BAPTISTE

preached at the Olivet (colored) Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the words:

Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him. But God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit, for the Spirit revealeth all things. Yea, the deep things of God.—*I. Corinthians, ix.*, 10.

The passage of Scripture quoted was one of those which showed the distinction which God made among men between those who loved Him and those who did not. If love was in the heart, love was in the character, and God loved that love. God was no respecter of persons, in that He accepted all alike who obeyed His commands. It was a necessary element of Christian character to do those things commanded by Him to be done. It was equally necessary that one should not do those things prohibited by Him. If one's conduct in life was such as to show one did not obey His commands, it was rational to believe that such an one did not love God, no matter what the professions were.

The text taught that God had a particular care and a special providence for all who loved Him. He had a love for every creature He had placed in this world, and all of us were His children and dependent upon His power. There was an analogy in regard to this matter which could be seen by observation. A man whose heart ran out in sympathy towards suffering mankind would be found to have a kinder regard and a warmer sympathy for the children of his own family. It was so with God, who cared for the whole human family, but for those who kept His commands and obeyed them, He had a special love and affection.

The Lord had said that "all things are yours." This meant that even in this life a reward should come to them, which made existence here tranquil and happy. The very things we received here, whether we perceived it or not, were for our good. The trials we had to endure here were put upon us to try our faith and our fortitude. The agony of Christ in the garden was prepared for Him by the Father, and the same Divine will that prepared the path of the Master prepared our lives for us. We might see, in looking over the trials and wanderings of the children of Israel in the desert, that it was for their good. If men were delivered over to their own desires they would, in fact, be delivered over to their own destruction. We were afflicted by trouble, laden with care, and bowed down with sorrows for the purification of the flesh, and for the purpose of chastening the spirit and subduing our evil hearts. Job's heart was afflicted, and his body was scourged with sores, yet he reviled not God. He was tried with great sorrows, and at last he came to know that the Lord had done him good.

The lesson to be learned from this was that in time and eternity God's special care was over His people, and He always worked for their good. We must not only submit to the dictates of God's will as being the best for our welfare, but we must at the same time open our eyes to the truths which were taught us by the experiences of others. The things of God were not to be found out in the ordinary way with the senses of right and hearing. We could only obtain a knowledge of God through the spirit and by the eyes of the soul. Paul before his conversion was a man of much cleverness and knowledge. He knew many things, but when the Spirit of God came into his soul he found that he knew nothing. He was enlightened by God's Spirit, and obtained much spiritual wisdom. He was brought up on to a higher plane, where the mists and vapors of the world rolled away from before his eyes and revealed to his gaze a beautiful vision of celestial things.

He wished to say a few things concerning the world we now lived in. Much was said about Heaven and the things that God had prepared for all there. When they reached the Golden Shore all this beauty would be revealed to them. It behoved them to know what was best to do in this life, and he wanted them to perceive the beauties and blessings that they enjoyed here. While they seemed to be hedged in on all hands, they were only being tried by the hand of God, which would deliver them in time, and lead them to a place of eternal rest at last. Strength and comfort would surely come to the hearts of those who obeyed the Lord, and kept His commands, and bore the burdens which were set upon their shoulders to bear.

THE COURTS.

Legal Business Done in Chicago Saturday.

Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding the Texas Cattle Act.

It Is Declared, Following a Federal Decision, to Be Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO.

A SQUATTER'S SUIT.

Judge Tuley Saturday refused the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of M. M. White vs. Mary Varlie and others. It seems that some time ago a judgment in ejectment was recovered against Daunton S. Varlie in the United States Circuit Court, and the plaintiff put into possession. Mrs. Varlie then began a suit in replevin before Justice Brayton to get possession of the house on the premises, and, with the assistance of some house-movers, the house was soon moved off the land. White, who had recovered the judgment in ejectment, then filed another bill to stop this, and obtained a temporary injunction. A motion was made Saturday to dissolve this injunction, but refused. The Judge said that White was rightfully in possession; that the house was part of the freehold; and that the action of Mrs. Varlie in swearing out a replevin writ was such a fraud on complainant as a court of equity would restrain. She could not get possession of a house in such a summary way, and then leave the owner with no remedy but a right of action in trespass, especially when the validity of her claim had been decided. The motion to dissolve was therefore refused.

J. H. Bissell appeared for complainant and H. O. McDaid for defendants.

ITEMS.

Judge Rogers will hear the Jones habeas corpus case to-day.

Judge Tuley will hear default divorce cases Saturday.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Asbury F. Fawsett commenced a suit in trover against George F. Harding, claiming $75,000 damages.

Floyd H. Cooley began an action in trespass against against Henry Tomn, laying damages at $10,000.

PROBATE COURT.

Saturday was the last day of the June term, and to-day is adjudication day.

THE CALL.

JUDGE TULEY (Criminal Court)—Nos. 645, 1,503, 1,510, 1,515, 1,516, 1,518, and 1,101.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—P. H. Tompkins vs. James M. Mann and George Lallmann, $201.40.

TEXAS CATTLE.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE STATE LAW.

Following is a recent decision of the Supreme Court, written by Mr. Justice Craig:

This was an action on the case brought by William Mavis in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County against Emanuel Salzenstein and Charles Bair. The declaration contains three counts. In the first it is averred that plaintiffs were the owners of certain native cattle in a certain township in Sangamon County; that defendants unlawfully and wrongfully brought into said county and State certain Texas and Cherokee cattle, and that said Texas and Cherokee cattle communicated to the native cattle a pestilence and disease, while the native cattle were lawfully grazing and being in said county, of which disease the native cattle died. The second count differs from the first in averring that the defendants unlawfully and wrongfully owned Texas and Cherokee cattle in the said County of Sangamon. While the third count avers that the defendants unlawfully and wrongfully were in possession of Texas and Cherokee cattle in the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois.

To the declaration the general issue was pleaded, and on a trial of the issue before a jury the plaintiff recovered a verdict and judgment, to reverse which this writ of error was sued out by the defendants, by whom it is claimed that no cause of action is set out in either count of the declaration.

The declaration was doubtless framed under the provisions of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of Texas or Cherokee cattle into the State of Illinois," R. S. 1874, page 361. The second section of which declares that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, railroad company or other corporation, or any association of persons, to bring into this State any Texas or Cherokee cattle, except between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of March following of each year.

The second section provides that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or railroad company, or other corporation or association of persons whatever within this State, to own, or have in possession or control, any Texas or Cherokee cattle at any time which may have been brought into this State at any time except between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of March following of each year.

In Yeazel vs. Alexander, 58 Ill., 254, the validity and constitutionality of an act of Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, was considered, which act provided that it should not be lawful for any one to bring into this State, or own or have in possession, any Texas or Cherokee cattle, and it was there held that the act was a mere exercise of the police power of the State, which has never been delegated to the Federal Government, and which it is competent for the State to exercise. The two sections of the act under which the declaration of this case was drawn do not differ in principle from those of 1867, which was held to be constitutional by this Court in Yeazel vs. Alexander, and, were we not concluded by a higher authority, we would be inclined to adhere to the construction given by the Court in that case. But the question whether the statute of a State violates the Constitution of the United States is one to be settled and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and however much a State Court might feel disposed to differ from the view of the Federal Court, the decision of the Federal Court must control, and it is the duty of the State Court to conform to and follow the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on a question of that character. The only question, then, for us to be answered is, whether the Supreme Court of the United States has held the act in question to be in conflict of the Federal Constitution; if it has, the judgment will have to be reversed. On the 23d day of January, 1872, the Legislature of the State of Missouri passed an act, the first section of which provided that no Texas, Mexican, or Indian cattle shall be driven or otherwise conveyed into or remain in any county in the State between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in each year, by any person or persons whatsoever. . . .

"*Provided*, That when such cattle shall come across the line of this State loaded upon a railroad-car or steamboat, and shall pass through this State without being unloaded, such shall not be construed as prohibited by this act; but the railroad company or owners of a steamboat performing such transportation shall be responsible for all damages which may result from the disease called the Spanish or Texas fever, should the same occur along the line of such transportation."

The second section declares, "If any person or persons shall bring into this State any Texas, Mexican, or Indian cattle, in violation of the first section of this act, he or she shall be liable in all cases for all damages sustained on account of disease communicated by said cattle." An action having been brought in the State of Missouri, against the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company for damages claimed to have been caused by a violation of the acts, it was contended by the railroad company that the act was in conflict with Sec. 8, Art. I., of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and among the Indian tribes. The objection having been overruled in the State courts, the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was there held that the statute was more than a quarantine regulation, and not a legitimate exercise of the police powers of the State, and that the act was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which has been heretofore cited.

In the opinion it is said: "While we unhesitatingly admit that a State may pass sanitary laws, and laws for the protection of life, liberty, health, or property within its borders; while it may prevent persons or animals suffering under contagious or infectious diseases, convicts, etc., from entering the State; while for the purpose of self-protection it may establish quarantine and reasonable inspection laws, it may not interfere with transportation into or through the State beyond what is absolutely necessary for its self-protection. . . . The statute of Missouri is a plain intrusion upon the exclusive domain of Congress. It is not a quarantine law; it is not an inspection law. . . .

"Such a statute we do not doubt it is beyond the power of a State to enact. To hold otherwise would be to ignore one of the leading objects which the Constitution of the United States was designed to secure. In coming to such a conclusion we have overlooked the decisions of very respectable courts in Illinois, where statutes similar to the one we have before us have been sustained: Yeazel vs. Alexander, 58 Ill., 254. Regarding the statute as more police regulations, intended to protect domestic cattle against infectious disease, these courts have refused to inquire whether the protection did not extend beyond the danger to be apprehended, and whether, therefore, the statutes were not something more than exertions of police power. That inquiry, they have said, was for the Legislature and not for the courts; with this we cannot concur. The police power of a State cannot obstruct foreign commerce beyond the necessity for its exercise; and under color of it objects not within its scope cannot be secured at the expense of the protection afforded by the Federal Constitution:" Railway Company vs. Husen, 5 Otto, 465.

We have quoted quite liberally from the decision, so that it may be seen the decision is broad enough to include the statute of our State as well as that of the State of Missouri. Indeed, the doctrine of the Yeazel case, where our statute was involved and sustained, is expressly condemned in the decision. It is, however, contended by plaintiff that the facts averred in the second and third count of the declaration distinguish this case from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Husen, in this, that these counts proceeded on the theory that defendants owned or had in possession cattle in this State, the ownership or possession of which in this State was prohibited by our statute, while in the case cited the Missouri statute prohibited the transportation of cattle from another State through the State of Missouri.

We cannot, however, understand how the right to transport and bring into this State Texas cattle can be exercised if the owning or possessing such cattle within the State is prohibited.

The right to transport from another State into this State necessarily includes the right of possession and ownership in this State; if the latter right is prohibited, the former must fall with it. If the Legislature has the constitutional right to declare that a person shall not possess or own a certain kind of property within the State, which may be owned or possessed in another State of the Union, it logically follows that all inter-State commerce is both regulated by the Legislature and also prohibited.

We do not understand that the Legislature can do indirectly that which the Constitution of the United States prohibits to be done directly. Such, however, would be the case if the theory of the plaintiffs in this case was sustained.

Under the decisions cited, which must control this case, we perceive no tenable ground upon which the judgment can be sustained; it will, therefore, be reversed and the cause remanded.

Pie-Eating.

A man undertook to eat 100 mince turnovers in 100 hours, at Lewiston, Me., but gave up at at the sixty-seventh, and nearly died of indigestion.

The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice aromatics and French brandy, for weakness, weariness, and prostration of the nervous forces, inability to sleep, cold extremities, and suspended circulation, is Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. It is a grateful boon to suffering humanity, at once soothing, strengthening, and refreshing. Ask for Sanford's.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

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S. S. WALDIN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. ROSENBERG, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—$6,000—TWO GOOD TWELVE-ROOM and bathing-house and lot, 50x100, corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.
$2,200—Framed store, six rooms over, and lot 24x128, No. 1065 Madison-st., near Western-av.
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T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—AN ELEGANTLY-appointed and finished dwelling, three stories and basement, plate glass in windows front and rear, cornices throughout, and in a first-class location, convenient to business. Will be sold low and on easy terms.
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91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT low prices lots on Winchester, Lincoln, and Ogden-avs., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-sts., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—93½x185 WEST front on Greenwood-av., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.; also 150x167 feet on Forty-sixth-st., between Greenwood and Woodlawn-avs., fronting north, within two blocks of Kenwood station, only $16 a front foot, subject to taxes of 1879. This property is worth $25 a front foot. It will only be in the market this week for that price. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 67 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Ingraham, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-

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Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's Metropolitan Minstrels.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Engaged."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Chicago Church Choir Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Edward Arnott. "The Victims of Faro."

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Championship game between the Chicago and Providence Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879.

Cincinnati is thoroughly alarmed on the subject of yellow-fever, and has ordered a strict quarantine against Memphis and other infected localities.

The religious events of yesterday chronicled in our columns this morning include the proceedings at the Lake Bluff Sabbath-School Assembly, and sermons by Bishop FALLOWS, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, the Rev. JAMES K. APPLEBEE, and the Rev. R. DE BAPTISTE, of Olivet (colored) Baptist Church.

The steamship Mosel, from Bremen, yesterday arrived in New York with nearly 600 Russians on board, among the number being sixty families with 213 children. These Russians are not Nihilists in the tramps' sense of having nothing, for they bring over $400,000, and are as fine a set of immigrants in appearance as ever landed on our shores.

Chicago is the first choice of the KEARNEY crowd in San Francisco for the place of holding a Workingmen's National Convention on the 3d of June, 1880, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. From present appearances it seems quite likely that the suggestion will be adopted, and that such a Convention will be held.

Prince JEROME NAPOLEON has apparently surrendered himself unconditionally to the Bonapartists and consented to accept the proffered bauble of pretension to the throne of the Third Empire. He has been formally declared to be the head of the BONAPARTE family, and has consented to forego so much of his Republican principles of a few weeks ago as to admit the possibility of his some day leading to success the party that aims at the overthrow of the Republic.

The passengers' accounts of the wreck of the steamship State of Virginia are now at hand. The blunder of attempting a landing on the most dangerous shore of the small island is unwittingly presented to the understanding of the casual reader. The recital of the grief and excitement of the men in the rear boats, who saw their wives and children heaved into the surf before their eyes, makes a strong picture of sorrow and suffering in a remarkably small number of words.

Nothing could be more auspicious for the rapidly-maturing wheat crop in the great wheat States of the Northwest than the cool, breezy, bright, rainless weather of the past week; while in the corn-growing regions the temperature has been high enough and all other conditions so favorable as to produce a most extraordinary improvement in the condition and prospects of that staple. In some localities the small grains are suffering from the ravages of the chinch-bug, but from the tenor of our crop reports this morning it is clear that the weather is now the chief concern of the farmer; if that hold good till harvest is safely passed, his prosperity is assured for this season.

With ten new cases and five deaths as the record for yesterday there would seem to be but slender foundation for the hope that Memphis will escape an epidemic visitation of the yellow-fever. There is, however, some ground for encouragement in the expectation that the disease will soon die out for lack of material to feed upon, the theory being that at the present rate of depopulation the city will soon contain only such inhabitants as have already had the disease and are for that reason likely to escape a second attack. People are still leaving the city in hot haste, the railways being overcrowded with frightened refugees, and with the population reduced to a strict fever-seasoned minimum it is probable that the fearful experiences of last year will not be repeated.

The Eight-Hour League has determined to renew its fight for the recognition by the city authorities of eight hours as a legal day's work, as well as of the principle that ten hours' pay is the legal day's pay. At the League meeting yesterday resolutions were adopted denouncing the Municipal Government for having refused to be guided by the decree of the demagogues in the Common Council who first attempted to fix what a day's work should be, and then to determine what wages should be paid. The fact is made perfectly plain by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the subject that the Common Council has no power to direct the doing of an unlawful act by a city officer, and that the payment of a higher than the current rate for labor would be an unlawful act is as certain and obvious as that the award of a contract to the highest instead of the lowest bidder would be unlawful. A committee has been appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and another to convince the Common Council that the only way for Aldermen to curry favor with Socialists and Communists is to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to pay more than is asked for labor. It happens fortunately, however, that the Council, though strongly inclined to truckle to the Communists, lacks the power under the charter to rob the taxpayers in the manner proposed.

There is a warlike sound to the news given in a dispatch from Bismarck, D. T., which we print this morning, to the effect that a steamer cleared yesterday for Old Fort Peck, Gen. MILES' new base of supplies for the movement to establish a military patrol of the northern border of Dakota and Montana, the cargo being a collection of ordnance stores that looks as though there was to be no lack of fighting conveniences. There is a feeling in army circles that Gen. MILES is placing his command in a position of grave danger, and that by leading a force of 600 soldiers into a region infested by 4,000 Indians with the most relentless hatred of men in uniform he is extremely liable to encounter a repetition of the CUSTER affair. The very excellent letters which we have printed lately from the camps of the hostile SIOUX will greatly assist the readers of THE TRIBUNE in arriving at a true understanding of the kind of reception likely to be met with by Gen. MILES in case the war spirit should get the upper hand of the counsels of SITTING BULL. The results of the expedition will be awaited with anxiety.

PRESIDENT HAYES' ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. WALTER ALLEN, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August on "Two Years of President Hayes," traces the conditions precedent to the inauguration of the present Administration, and then recounts with merited commendation the actual and remarkable accomplishments of the past two years. The political condition of the country certainly presented serious embarrassments to the reform measures which were expected from President HAYES. During the preceding eleven years there had been demoralizing influences at work in public affairs. ANDREW JOHNSON had prostituted the Civil Service treacherously to personal ends. Demagogues had evolved wild theories of finance that had taken a strong hold upon the people. There had been a long era of inflation, speculation, and extravagance. Serious scandals under Gen. GRANT'S Administration had vitiated the public sense of official rectitude. The Southern States had been afflicted with bad government, and a sort of military protectorate over several of them had excited repugnance and resentment among the people. There was an emphatic popular demand for radical changes in the ruling order of things. Gov. HAYES' letter accepting the Republican nomination responded frankly and satisfactorily to this demand, but the general ignorance of his character and calibre gave birth to a widespread doubt whether he would carry out his promises. Then came the dispute over the election, and the Democrats on the one side and the machine politicians of the Republican party on the other side believed they had acquired a handle with which they could use the new President for their own purposes in the insecurity of a disputed title. All these conditions combined to harass President HAYES in his effort to keep faith with the people, and he richly deserves the praise the *Atlantic* writer gives him for the courage, dignity, and steadfastness with which he has resisted opposition from various quarters to the political and financial improvements which he had contemplated.

As to the Southern policy, his radical opponents have laid particular stress upon the alleged inconsistency of President HAYES in "deserting" the Republican Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina when the votes of these States had elected him President. On the other hand, the Democrats have attributed infamous motives to the President in appointing members of the Returning Boards to office as a reward for their alleged dishonest conduct. Mr. ALLEN makes a good answer to both these so-called "arguments." As to the Republican claimants in Louisiana and South Carolina, the new President found that Gen. GRANT had merely ordered the troops to maintain the *status quo*; that is to say, the troops were kept there simply to preserve the peace and put down an outbreak on either side. The responsibility was thus put upon President HAYES either to oust the Democratic claimants or to withdraw the troops. He had declared himself emphatically against the policy of sustaining any local Government by military force, and even Gen. GRANT, two years earlier, in the case of Mississippi, had refused Gov. AMES the use of United States troops to retain him in office, on the ground that it was not the business of the General Government to force upon a State a local Administration which could not command the support of the people of such State. President HAYES ordered a withdrawal of the troops upon assurances that the peace should not be disturbed; these assurances were kept, and hence he merely maintained the ground that had already been taken by Gen. GRANT. That the Republican Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina fell of their own weight, and for lack of popular support, was not his fault, but an evidence that he was right in refusing to impose upon the people by means of the army a Government which had not strength enough to sustain itself alone for a single day. As to the charge of the Democrats that the appointment of Returning-Board members to office was an acknowledgment by President HAYES that he owed his position to fraud, the absurdity of that position is well illustrated by what would have followed had he refused these men places; then the Democrats would have denounced him for retaining his own place when he excluded the men who had helped to elect him on the ground that they were scoundrels. The President's recognition of the services rendered by certain Republicans in the South is an evidence that he believes they acted honestly and lawfully, and that they ought to be taken care of after having sacrificed their chances for existence in order to serve the cause of honesty. The frauds of the South date back to the bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing of 1876, and it is mere Democratic chicanery which fixes their origin in the Returning Boards.

The improvement in the character of the Civil Service and in the condition of the American finances is the special distinction of President HAYES' Administration. No impartial observer can deny that he has accomplished more in a quiet, practical way to separate the Government service from an improper influence over partisan politics than had been accomplished by all the previous discussion of Civil-Service reform. He had the pluck to undertake a war against the New York Custom-House, backed as it was by formidable strength in the Senate; and, whatever occasional mistakes have been made in the choice of men, it cannot be successfully denied that the Government commands the services of more capable and reputable men to-day than for many preceding years. Mr. HAYES has been aided notably in this respect by the wise selections he made at the start in organizing his Cabinet. The particular triumph of his Administration has been the resumption of specie-payments, incident to which was the refunding of the debt into 4½ and 4 per cents and the saving of nearly $30,000,000 a year in interest. The Democrats that opposed the election of President HAYES demanded in their platform the repeal of the Resumption act on the ground that it was a hindrance to resumption; but President HAYES, with the active and efficient aid of Secretary SHERMAN, has demonstrated the fallacy of that assumption, and, in spite of almost unparalleled opposition, has earned the gratitude of the Nation in the restoration of a substantial and uniform currency system. The conclusions of Mr. ALLEN'S review of the two years are well set forth in the following paragraph:

"What, then (to sum up), has been accomplished in the first half of President HAYES' Administration? The practice of determining the issue of State elections by the authority of the National Administration, and enforcing that determination by the army of the United States, has been definitely abandoned. It was high time. The practice was essentially unrepublican, was destructive of the rightful independence and dignity of States, was subversive of liberty, and was potentially, if not in experience, a wrong worse than that it was invoked to correct. The honor of the Nation in respect of financial obligations has been vindicated in every point dependent on the action of the Executive, a great burden of taxation has been lifted, the credit of the United States is as good as that of any nation in the world, and an era of sound prosperity has dawned. The Civil Service has been purified and invigorated. The Executive has resumed the prerogative and responsibility which had been relinquished to enable party leaders to strengthen their personal influence. More than at any other time for two generations past, character, intelligence, and fitness for doing well the Government's work are the qualifications regarded in appointments, rather than zeal in party service. The people are delivered from the domination of officeholding agents of the Administration in the conduct of their political affairs. The business of the Government, whether affecting our foreign relations or our domestic peace and prosperity, is efficiently managed, with supreme regard to the Commonwealth, and not with supreme regard for the political fortunes of those in power. But already the President's aphorism, 'He serves his party best who serves his country best,' is verified. In the Congressional elections of 1878 the party in power held its own as the party in power is seldom able to do in an 'off year,' and was more successful than there is any ground in reason or experience to suppose it could have been if the old grievances had not been removed. Had the President failed to do the things for doing which he is so rancorously blamed in some quarters, the Republican party in this Congress might not be stronger than it was in the Forty-fourth Congress. The party is in a better position either for attack or defense than it was in two years ago. The change in the Republican position has compelled the Democracy to unmask its purposes, and to take ground where it is terribly exposed. For this incalculable advantage on the lines of party conflict, as well as for the obvious improvement of all National concerns, the Administration of President HAYES more than Congress, and the President more than any other Republican, is entitled to praise and gratitude."

There are many evidences that the time has come when the truths thus stated will receive very general recognition among impartial and thinking men of all parties. This recognition will be of benefit to the Republican party if the management thereof shall promise an adherence to the policy which has brought about the useful reforms of the present Administration; in any case, it will be an unpopular and difficult matter for any party to return to the vicious political methods which have been abandoned and brought into disrepute by President HAYES and his advisers.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic party hates the army. It hates Supervisors of Elections. It hates Registry laws. It hates every agency for the preservation of peace at the polls which is not controlled by its party machinery. But it fails to show that the army, or the Supervisors, or the registry ever defeated the purpose of one honest citizen to cast one honest vote. The platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy "denies the right of the Federal Administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army *to invade the States* for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions." The use of the word "invade" is by implication an assertion of the dogma of State-rights in its most offensive form. For, as the army of the United States may properly march over every foot of the National domain, its presence in any and every State of the Union is in strict accord with its constitutional rights, and can in no sense be considered an invasion. It follows that this denial by the Democracy of Pennsylvania of the right of the army to be and remain in any part of the Union is a denial of the right of the Nation to assert and protect its sovereignty, and consequently an assertion of the right of secession. This latter right cannot, of course, be asserted without involving the corollary that the late War to preserve the Union was an unjust and unconstitutional war waged to subdue independent sovereignties,—the States.

The Democratic party of the "Keystone State" places itself squarely on the ground occupied by the Democratic party of the nation in 1861. President BUCHANAN, its leader and representative at that time, denied the right of secession, but insisted that there resided in the Constitution no power to coerce the seceded States back into the Union. The people of Pennsylvania repudiated with scorn BUCHANAN and his doctrine. We shall see whether they are prepared to accept the doctrine now that it is promulgated as the creed of the Democratic party of the State. The revival of the doctrine of absolute independence of the States, with its corollary, the right of secession, and the general adoption of it by the Democratic party, not only of the South but of the North, is one of the most astonishing events of the history we are so rapidly making. That the South, embittered by recollections of defeat and impoverished by the losses of war, should adopt its old theory, is not strange; but it is incomprehensible how Northern Democratic leaders can expect to win the control of the destinies of the Nation whose very existence they practically deny. All the vast interests of the North—commercial, manufacturing, and industrial—depend upon the maintenance of peace. The mere thought of a disturbance of the relations of the States and the Nation as established by the late War produces a feeling of profound disgust in the Northern mind. Trained to habits of industry and economy, the Northern people rapidly accumulate property, and as surely become conservative. A large element in these accumulations consists of investments in the securities of the National Government. These securities are widely diffused,—scattered over the length and breadth of the Northern States. It does not require a labored course of reasoning to enable the holders of these securities to arrive at the conclusion that, if the Nation is not sovereign, its two billions and some odd millions of dollars in bonds are not worth the paper upon which they are printed! The holders of these bonds clearly realize the fact that there are in existence two billions of dollars in bonds of the late Southern Confederacy, printed on precisely such paper as that upon which their United States bonds are printed, which are not worth $10 a ton! Why? Simply because the Confederacy failed to maintain itself as a Nation! When it shall be demonstrated that this is not a Nation,—that it has no power of coercion over the States of which the Union is composed,—its bonds will cease to have any value whatever. But, in face of this tremendous fact, the Northern wing of the Democratic party accepts the theory of the Southern wing that the right of coercion, and consequently of self-preservation, does not exist in the National Government. There is only one rational theory upon which the Democratic party can hope to win the next Presidential election, namely: by fraud in certain Northern States. By bulldozing and tissue-ballot frauds the complete supremacy of the Democratic party at the South has been secured; and by the same methods that supremacy may be maintained. It is only necessary to gain a few States at the North. The party bent all its energies during a three months' extra session of Congress to the removal of guards against the commission of frauds upon the ballot-box. Never was a more infamous crusade inaugurated against honest elections. The Democratic party demands *free* elections, but has nothing to say in favor of *fair* elections! It expresses horror of Deputy-Marshals "intimidating electors," but is utterly silent on the subject of the robbery of honest electors by means of tissue-ballot iniquities. In South Carolina it exiles Republicans for the sole crime of Republicanism, and threatens them with death at the hands of its Executive Committee in the event of their return. It demands that the army shall be removed to "a safe distance from the polls" in order that it may surround them with a cordon of rifle clubs whose business it shall be to intimidate legal voters and protect hired bands of repeaters and ballot-box stuffers to defeat the will of the people.

WHAT TO DO WITH $110,000.

Cook County (which includes Chicago) has an outstanding debt, part of which falls due in May, 1892. The bonds of this debt bear 7 per cent interest, and sell in the market for 111@112. That is to say, any person can go to a broker and for $112 buy one of these $100 bonds having twelve years to run at 7 per cent from May 1, 1880. Under the law and the Constitution of this State, the county is required to levy a direct tax annually, during the lifetime of the bonds, equal in the aggregate to the payment of the principal of the debt. This is in addition to the interest. The County Government has grossly neglected this legal requirement, and now, at the end nearly of the seventh year, it has only $110,000 in the Sinking Fund, when it ought to have nearly half a million of dollars. This $110,000 is in the hands of the County Treasurer, by whom and whose predecessors it has been notoriously deposited to his own credit, and on which he receives as great a rate of personal income as he does on all the other public money deposited by him in the same way.

The state of the case, therefore, stands thus: (1) The county owes $110,000, on which it pays $7,700 a year interest; (2) it has $110,000 in the County Treasury from which it derives no interest; and (3) the Treasurer personally receives for the use of this money whatever it is worth to those who hold it. The county has a new loan to make, the new bonds bearing 5 per cent interest; it has been proposed that the Treasurer invest the $110,000 in the new bonds for the use of the Sinking Fund. The diabolism of this proposition is, that it would save the county $5,500 a year interest, and it would reduce the illegal perquisites of the Treasurer's office proportionately. The double outrage is wholly unprecedented. Save $5,500 to the public! Was government instituted among men to stop waste of the public money? And then reduce the unlawful and prohibited perquisites of a public officer who bought and paid for his election! Are Republics really so ungrateful that they must interpose and take the bread from the mouth of the starving official whose illegal perquisites amount, even now, to not over $60,000 a year? Such an outrage as was proposed by this measure promptly drew forth a protest from the Treasurer. Gen. STILES, moreover, in a legal opinion, in every word of which breathed the learning of the jurist and the fervor of the patriot, warned the County Commissioners against being parties to any such violation of Magna Charta, and against permitting themselves to be used for such an ignoble and unheard of act as saving $5,500 a year out of an outlay of $7,700. What would people of other lands say when they should read that the County Commissioners had actually interposed and stopped an annual leak from the County Treasury equal to 5 of the 7 per cent now paid for interest? Those who know Gen. STILES, but who unfortunately have not read his opinion, will take our word for it that he did not leave a thread of constitutionality, justice, decency, morality, plighted faith, or comity of nations to hide the naked deformity of this or any other proposition to rob a faithful public officer of the illegal perquisites of his office, or to reduce the payment of interest to 2 per cent when the county can find the whole world willing to accept 7 per cent on the county debt.

We suggest, under the circumstances, to the County Commissioners, that they abandon the measures they have heretofore considered, and that they fall back upon the old and well-established doctrine that it is always lawful, when you have the money, to use it to pay your debts with. The best thing they can do, under the circumstances, is to address a note to the County Treasurer inquiring at what date in November next it will be convenient for him, his term expiring on the 1st of December, to apply the $110,000 belonging to the Sinking Fund for county purposes,—that is, when will he be through with its use for his own purposes?—and directing him, or the Clerk, or whoever may be the proper officer, to advertise for proposals for the purchase of $100,000 county bonds, due in 1892; and that, on the day named by the Treasurer, when it will be convenient for him to pay out that much money, there be purchased of the lowest bidder such bonds to that amount, and the money in the Sinking Fund be paid out for that purpose.

These bonds are selling now at 112, and, assuming that they will be salable at that rate in November, the account current of the county with respect to this investment will stand, leaving the money with the Treasurer until May, 1892:

Principal of bonds	$100,000
Interest May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1892, thirteen years, at 7 per cent	91,000
Total principal and interest	$191,000
Cr. By cash in Sinking Fund	110,000
Balance due	$ 81,000

Now, if the Treasurer apply the $112,000 in November, 1879, to the purchase of $100,000 of bonds, the account will stand:

Cash	$112,000
By purchase of bonds	112,000
Tax omitted on $100,000 for twelve years and six months at 7 per cent	$ 87,500
Deduct premium on bonds	12,000
Saving to county	$ 75,500

Even by the purchase of the bonds at the high premium of 12 per cent, the net saving to the county between Nov. 1, 1879, and May 1, 1892, or twelve years and six months, will be $75,000 on the payment of $100,000 principal. This $110,000 is now and has been in the Treasury, idle and unproductive, a long time. It can be used for no other purpose. The county has probably paid $15,000 interest on it already. Shall the county continue to pay 7 per cent on it from now to 1892, or, by applying it to the purchase of these bonds, save $75,000 interest on that sum of money? There is no particular reason why this purchase might not be made now, in July, and save several months' interest in the current half year; but, having due regard for the vested rights of officeholders, we have suggested that time as a convenient one when the Treasurer will be prepared to settle up his cash account, when his term will be at its close, and before the new Treasurer will be inducted, and before he can set up a claim to the free use and income from the money enjoyed by all his predecessors. Of the legal right of the county to pay its debts out of money collected by taxation for that purpose, we suppose there will be no question made.

HARRISON AS A SPOILSMAN.

Mr. SEAVEY, Police Superintendent, a Republican, supported CARTER H. HARRISON for the Mayoralty, last spring, against Mr. WRIGHT, a Republican. In a published interview after the election Mr. SEAVEY declared that he would rather be "kicked out of office by HARRISON than retained by WRIGHT." He is not kicked out yet, but soon will be. Mr. DIXON, Assistant Superintendent of Police, supported HARRISON, and he has been "kicked out." Fire-Marshal BENNER declined to support HARRISON, and he has been squeezed out. Detective LANSING supported HARRISON, and he has been unceremoniously "kicked out." So much in the way of the retribution which sometimes attends cowardice. No "political" sympathy will be felt for the guillotined officers who sought to save their "places" by selling their principles. Thousands of Republicans voted for HARRISON on the assumption that he would administer the City Government on "business principles," without regard to politics. Retribution will overtake this particular class of voters soon enough. They will have the mortification to see every force of Mr. HARRISON'S Administration used energetically to advance the interests of the Democratic party,—not of the city alone, but of the State and the Nation. Republicans who voted for HARRISON assisted to place a club in his hands which will be devoted exclusively to the demolition of Republicanism wherever it shall assert itself. The old New York City Tammany game of politics is to be played for the first time in Chicago. It was a matter of indifference to TWEED how many Republican votes were polled in the rural districts of the Empire State. Provided he could be apprised of the number of Democratic votes required to overcome the rural Republican majorities, he was quite prepared to furnish them from the slums of the metropolis. Mr. Mayor HARRISON and his fellow-Democrats of this city propose to introduce the TWEED game here,—to make the Democratic vote of Chicago large enough to overcome the Republican majorities in the rural districts of the State. The Democratic managers seized the Mayor in the extremity of his distress on account of the BENNER affair, and found him ready to throw off the mask of conducting his Administration on "business principles," ready to become their partisan tool. They said to him simply, "Stop talking and begin to cut off the heads of Republican officials." He obeys orders; he has stopped talking, and is using the ax of decapitation. He acquiesced in the judicial opinion of a Democratic Judge that the police cannot lawfully interfere with the gambler in the sanctuary of his own home. Immediately the city was flooded with gambling-hells! Now the Mayor insinuates that the police force has been bribed to let gamblers severely alone. Whether this be true or not is of little consequence. It is plain that the Mayor has retreated from his position of an administration conducted on "business principles," and burned his bridges. He gives no reason for removals.

It is evident that he desires to inaugurate the practice of removing without cause, save, perhaps, the vague generality, "the good of the service." It is given out that Ald. CULLERTON and Detectives SIMMONS and MCCAULLAND are the Mayor's advisers in the matter of police removals. This is merely dust-throwing. Mr. WILLIAM C. GOUDY is the real mentor of the Mayor in his present political programme. Mr. GOUDY still looks to the United States Senate as the goal of his ambition. He says to Mr. HARRISON, "Be guided by me, and who knows but you may be Governor notwithstanding your blunder in the BENNER affair?" Mr. GOUDY is a partisan, and not over-scrupulous in his political methods. He believes in the divine right of the Democratic party to rule, and has no objection to the TILDEN-TWEED plan of campaign. With the HARRISON-GOUDY combination the people of Chicago may expect to see the city offices swept of every Republican incumbent, without regard to the good of the service. And when the offices, from Comptroller to porter, shall have been filled with Democrats, the whole machinery of the City Government will be wielded with a view to Democratic success at the polls in city, State, and Nation. Under Republican Administrations policemen and firemen have been strictly forbidden to interfere with elections. Under HARRISON, they will be commanded to work for the Democratic party on pain of dismissal. Democrats were grievously disappointed because HARRISON did not, immediately upon his advent to office, make a clean sweep of Republican incumbents. It is now the turn of the Republicans who voted for HARRISON to feel the pangs of disappointment. They put their faith in loud protestations of devotion to the good of the city indulged by a man who, in the halls of Congress, was for four years laughed at by friends and foes alike, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. How they could have hoped for political wisdom and executive ability from that Nazareth of inordinate vanity is indeed a marvel. Mr. HARRISON has run his brief course as the patriotic citizen-Mayor of Chicago. He now enters upon the second act of the drama,—a puppet in the hands of an unscrupulous gang of desperate politicians bent upon the restoration of the Democratic party to power in the whole country through the aid of spoils, backed by the well-known Democratic practices of shoulder-hitting and ballot-box stuffing.

CABINET OFFICERS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

There has been considerable captious criticism in the Democratic newspapers of Secretary SHERMAN'S intention of making a few speeches in Maine and Ohio during the pending campaign, and we presume the announcement that Secretaries SCHURZ and THOMPSON will also put in an appearance on the stump will bring out a howl of pretentious indignation. The criticism upon this participation of Cabinet officers in a political campaign is based upon an alleged infraction of President HAYES' Civil-Service order, which prohibited officers of the Government from employing their time and the influence attached to their positions for the manipulating of caucuses and the packing of conventions. The failure to distinguish between the real intent of this order and the action of Secretaries SHERMAN, SCHURZ, and THOMPSON illustrates the average Democratic incapacity to understand the nature and purposes of Civil-Service reform. The scandal of official interference in party politics consists in the employment of Government patronage to prevent the expression of the popular will in making nominations, and in coercing from public employes contributions of time and money to mere party service. There is nothing of all this in the appearance of Cabinet-members before the people as exponents, defenders, and advocates of the policy which they have pursued. The nominations have been made on both sides in Ohio, and the issues are before the people. The adjournment of Congress has averted the menace of Democratic assaults upon the Government for the time being, and given the officers of the Cabinet a brief respite from the arduous duty of resisting these assaults. The judicious employment of a part of this respite in personally unfolding to the people the policy and aims of the two contesting parties is not only not improper, but commendable. The President's Civil-Service order expressly set forth that it was not intended in any way to abridge the rights of citizenship—to vote, speak, and write—which Government officers enjoy in common with private citizens, and the intelligent exercise of these rights by such men as SHERMAN, SCHURZ, and THOMPSON is likely to be of important service to the country.

It is worthy of remark that there has never been a Presidential Cabinet, as a whole, which has taken so much pains to place itself in direct communication with the people and their representatives as Mr. HAYES' Cabinet has taken. This fact is notably illustrated in the case of the three gentlemen who are announced for speeches in the Ohio campaign. When EWING and his following were seeking to break down the preparatory work of resumption, Secretary SHERMAN put in a personal appearance before the Congressional Committees, and there made such an exposition of the feasibility and advantages of resumption as to gain for the cause a popular support which the fanatics and demagogues were unable to break down. In urging and sustaining the reforms which Secretary SCHURZ inaugurated in the Interior Department, that gentleman did not hesitate to explain and defend in person the purposes which he sought to carry out, and the weight of this personal appearance in the controversy assured the success that subsequently attended his efforts. Secretary THOMPSON proceeded to gather information in the Navy Department by personal investigation, and that policy has enabled him to correct manifold abuses and introduce much-needed reforms. The public appearance of these gentlemen in Ohio will be a timely corrective of the misrepresentations of demagogues. There are not three men in the country to-day who are better fitted to bring national issues within the comprehension of the masses. Messrs. SHERMAN and SCHURZ will be able to place before the people the actual work of the Administration in its most important bearings upon the welfare of the country, and Secretary THOMPSON will impress upon them, by his own bearing and frank, earnest eloquence, the necessity for sustaining the present policy of the Republican party in public affairs. Perhaps it is the apprehension among the Democratic politicians that these gentlemen will exercise an influence over the people which Democratic demagogues cannot counteract that has drawn out the unfavorable comment upon their public appearance.

Epidemics are terrible to contemplate, even when they remain but a few weeks at the longest, and sweep away large percentages of population. It almost stops one's breath to read of the appalling record of epidemic diphtheria in Bessarabia, which has raged seven years and carried to the grave in some districts almost all of the rising generation. But these stories of horror do not come as nearly home to us as do the tales of desolation and the incidents of despair and devastating death following in the wake of the yellow-fever scourge at the South. Yet they show how far removed we are from being the subjects of especial and particular visitations of disease to the exclusion of the rest of mankind.

It is puzzling some newspapers which are given to the discussion of what DE QUINCY terms "infinite littleness"—personalities—to know how the ex-Empress EUGENIE will meet the monetary bequests of the late Prince Imperial. They amounted to $180,000, exclusive of annuities. It is fair to presume that the young man knew what he was doing when he penned his holograph will, and that he didn't distribute more than his share of the fortune NAPOLEON III. managed to get out of France, in face of the fact that when the latter left the Empire he was loaded down with private indebtedness. If the legatees of the will are satisfied with the legacies, the public has no right to complain.

Some weeks ago the *Globe-Democrat* started a new department, devoted to natural history—chiefly snakes.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The condition of this unhappy individual is really deplorable. The last reports showed that copious draughts of cinchona were being applied, with hopes of restoring him; but unquestionably the experience will leave his system so shattered that, while he may not suffer the agonies of the Tartarian region as heretofore, his mind will be weakened to a degree that will entirely unfit him for future service.

The condition of Chicago's streets is bad enough, and demands immediate attention to prevent the development of disease; but New York, judging from the *Herald*, is in a deplorable state. The thoroughfares are choked with festering garbage, and unswept for weeks, while stagnant pools emit their poisonous vapors, and, rotting animal and vegetable matter makes great sections of that city the chosen spot for epidemics. The removal of garbage and other filth in that city devolves upon the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and is never properly attended to. In Chicago it is in the hands of the Health Department. While our streets are, many of them, exceedingly dirty, the alleys, in which garbage accumulates, are kept wonderfully clean.

Why can't we induce our esteemed contemporaries to be accurate now and then? The New York *Herald*, in reviewing the Ohio field, has a lot to say about the Republicans' opposition to silver: the word "silver" isn't mentioned in their platform. The *Tribune* speaks of a Greenback Congressman in Iowa named "WELLER": there is no Congressman of that name, Greenback or other, in Iowa or elsewhere. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* informs a correspondent that there are "four" vacancies in the National House of Representatives, which is two-thirds of the truth, for, beside the four Californian Congressmen, a Representative will this year be chosen in Iowa and another in New York.

The tabulated statement recently sent out from the War Department, showing the number of men furnished to the Union army during the Rebellion by each State and Territory, is proving a source of great surprise to Southern journals. They never would have believed that any Southern State contributed a portion of the body which fought to suppress treason, had the statement come from any other source; but the figures are correct, and they accept them as true, wondering how it could have been possible for any section of the "Solid South" to give any evidence of sympathy for the North in those days of great political tribulation. But the sentiment of honesty seems to have asserted itself.

The obituaries of "Old Bill" ALLEN were in one sense a surprise to people who thought that, because he had been elected to the Senate in JACKSON'S time, and might have been his party's nominee for the Presidency in the days of VAN BUREN and CASS, he must therefore have been almost as old as the hills. Yet he was only 73, while his nephew, Senator THURMAN, who was looked upon as in comparison a mere youth, is 66. Mr. TILDEN is looked upon as an old, old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, but he was born in 1814, while Mr. HENDRICKS, whom the average newspaper reader sets down as a promising politician of 45 or 50, was born in 1819.

There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the insanity of BUFORD, who assassinated Judge ELLIOTT in Kentucky last March! There probably never was a crazier mortal in existence, except perhaps ELLIOTT in deciding a case against BUFORD. There is a peculiarity about Kentucky insanity,—it's as common as whisky and bowie-knives. It might be a good plan to roof in a part of the State and turn it into a general lunatic asylum.

The oldest Freemason is at at present living—or rather dying—in Scotland: ALEXANDER CAMERON, tailor, of Renton, aged 95, a Mason for seventy-five years. With a little practice this venerable man should be able to rise to three figures. An oldest Freemason that is not at least 100 last grass is a fraud on the community, whom it were not worthy to devote more'n a "Telegraph Note" or a "Miscellaneous Item" to.

While Secretary SHERMAN is willing to be given command of the Republican Presidential boat to be entered for the race of 1880, he will also be satisfied to take an oar and pull with the others of the crew for the good of the party, if it is thought best by those who have the naming of men and shaping of destinies.

An "ice mission" has been inaugurated in St. Louis. Now if they could only invent some plan for reducing the temperature so that people could live there it would be a godsend to the unfortunate town.

SUNDAY REVERIES.

New book—"'A-Saddle in the Far West,' by Mr. W. H. Rideing."

Prize conundrum—What is the difference between "Old Scratch" and the Duke of Argyll?

The girl of the period—Rusty Kate.—*St. Louis Times-Journal.* No, Rural Lize.—*Boston Post.* Naw, it is July; ah, and it'll soon be August, eh?

An enterprising Chicagoan went to St. Louis a few years ago, and, after visiting the ice-cream saloons of the Future Great City, concluded that there was big money in the business, which was imperfectly understood by the local confectioners. His saloon soon became the centre of social attraction, and his ice-creams and the praises of them were in everybody's mouth. None of his envious rivals could begin to compete with him, either in quality or cheapness, and he made a fortune. Last week the secret of his success came out. A prominent building contractor, who had long been annoyed by mysterious thieves, placed a trusty detective on watch, and captured the wealthy ex-Chicago man in the act of wheeling away a barrow full of his mortar, ready mixed for the masons' use. For years the villain has been selling diluted mortar, flavored with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and arnica, to the simple folk of St. Louis as Neapolitan cream, and the like! No wonder that many a St. Louisan bean, on offering his belle the freedom of his knee after a debauch on six saucers of cream, has been surprised at her weight, and said to himself, in rapture: "She's a right solid chunk of a girl, and as honest as a cast-iron dog."

A man living out in a northwestern suburb, who is as deaf as Edison, and fully as ingenious, has invented a singularly economical and effective system of electric lighting. He has had the roof of his woodshed painted with colors mixed with the essential oil of catnip, of which, as everybody knows, cats are especially fond. As he doesn't keep a dog, and his bootjack can be seen through the window chained to the bedpost, he has won the confidence and respect of all the cats of the neighborhood, which neglect their occupations and family cares to make pilgrimages to that woodshed roof and roll about on it with all the rapturous ecstacy of nominees for Congress in districts where a nomination is equivalent to an election. The great amount of electricity generated from the cats' backs by friction is stored up in the roof and conducted by a simple system of wires to the house, where it is utilized in producing a light equal in intensity to 46,374 wax candles of 280 grammes. The cost is absolutely infinitesimal, and the light is far superior to any produced by gas, candles, or kerosene, being soft, brilliant, and steady. As the ingenious inventor is very deaf, the noise of the cats is no disadvantage; indeed, when the wind sets strongly from the outhouse roof he says that it reminds him of his poor, dear, dead daughter, who had a remarkable talent for music. The neighbors, indeed, would be willing to pay liberally for the accommodation of having the c

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a case of ice-cream and similar light refections, why naturally you want all the senses harmonized, gratified, and tickled under the short ribs, as it were. Now I'm going in for tinted ice-creams,—vegetable substances, of course, that won't contain any deleterious agents, will be employed; no aniline colors,—and, at an infinitesimal cost, can produce cream of every shade, from the faintest of pale-blue up to scarlet, the sight of which is like running your head against an open door. Every woman can order the particular shade that best suits her complexion and matches her bonnet-strings and dress. Big idea, isn't it?"

The editor said it seemed so to him.

"Now, sir," said the enthusiastic inventor, "I've been at ice-cream saloons, and I've seen on a hot day a red-faced girl that would scale gross 185 pounds, or may be 170, eating a strawberry ice-cream and drinking a claret-punch. Her intended husband stood treat,—he was a mild-mannered and refined gentleman who would weigh about 140. I saw his face darkening as he watched her,—not because he hadn't an unlimited supply of wealth with him, for he had,—but because the concatenation of colors jarred upon the optic nerves and threw his esthetic nature out of kilter, as Ruskin says. I knew now it would go, and when I heard a few days later that he had skipped out for the Black Hills, saying he would never marry her and hardly ever marry any one else, and that she would give $50 to know who had with whispering tongue been poisoning truth between them, I wasn't surprised. Between that strawberry ice-cream, and the claret-punch, and the red reflection from the stained-glass skylight which fell gently and lingeringly upon the starboard side of her nose, that girl was enough to make any one think of red-hot, base-burning coal stoves and that sort of thing. Now, if that girl had ordered a lemon ice—or, even better, one of my patent pale pearl-gray esthetic ices—and a lemonade with some colorless Old Tom gin in it, if her nature craved alcoholic stimulants, toning down her exuberance of complexion and forming a delicate and harmonious gradation to the snowy whiteness of the handkerchief she was mopping her face with, there would never have been any trouble between those two loving souls. I have seen such shocking contrasts of color, and I know so well the effect that they cannot fail to exercise upon the nerves of susceptible people, that I cannot but think there will be an immense amount of good done by my simple invention. By this time next year you'll see signs up all over the city, 'All the Fashionable Tints of Ice-Cream on Hand,' and hear waiters slinging in their orders, 'One sky-blue vanilla cut bias and turned up with dead white lemon,' 'Chocolate cream—dead autumn leaf color, trimmed with cardinal strawberry water-ice,' and so on, and the elevation in the popular taste will make the editor of the New York *Nation* smile with gladness."

The editor said that it was, indeed, an excellent idea, and that he hoped it would meet with all the success it deserved.

"But that isn't all," said the inventor; "I've patented a series of medicated ice-creams for invalids that I think is going to revolutionize society, clear away down and high up. My idea is to introduce into the ice-cream castor-oil, squills, senna and rhubarb, brimstone and molasses, and other simple and effectual remedial agents against which a prejudice exists among girls and children generally. Now, season these ice-creams pretty high with vanilla, or lemon, or something, slip in a dose of whatever medicine has been prescribed, and you can ring it in on the sufferer without exciting her suspicion. I have one of the beautiful-lest and simplest arrangements of this sort that you ever heard of,—a compensating double back-action interconvertible self-curative cholera mixture ice-cream, which can be made of any flavor desired, and that works like a charm. A fellow takes one of these into his midst, as the political platforms say, and instead of killing him the cholera mixture neutralizes the frigid ice and secures him against disagreeable consequences. Big idea, isn't it? The ice-cream cools you while it is going down and the cholera mixture heats you when it is down. It knocks anything I ever heard of."

It is with much pleasure that THE TRIBUNE records these two great advances in the social science of ice cream.

"Ho, editor, thou good editor,"
The stranger ejaculated,
As he humbly entered at the door,
"We want thee to put this in thy jour-
Nal so widely circulated."

"Now what may it be?" the editor cries,
"Tell me what it may be?"
"It is, good sir," the caller replies,
"One of those beautiful little lies,
All romance and poetry.

"It tells about an English Heart,—
There is no prouder one,—
Who to share his coronet of pearl
Is seeking to find some beauteous girl,
Who will love 'imself halone.

"Therefore, disguised in a tramp's disguise,
He rambles over the land;
He is about my build and size,
Has the same colored hair and eyes,
And so forth—understand?"

"I don't," the editor answered. "Nay!
Well, I'll explain the racket;
But do not give me dead away,
For a harmless one it is I play,
And money or land I lack it.

"Your item will be copied wide
And far as it may be,
And all along the country side
'Twill be infallibly applied
By the country-girls to me.

"And when to a house I enter in
They'll not call Tige or Bose,
But make me sandwiches lean and thin,
And give me sips of the old man's gin,
And condiments like those.

"And I shall sup on the bread they bake
And biscuit light as foam,
With seventeen different kinds of cake
And the best preserves and pickies they make
By the modes of THE TRIBUNE'S 'Home.'

"I shall fare on the best in the land,—
I won't put up with less,—
And the fat upon my ribs shall stand
Thick as three fingers,—as your hand,—
Such is the power o' the press!"

"Villain!" the wrathful editor said,
"My rural readers by me
Shall never willingly be betrayed;
Git! Dust! Fly! Skip! Be thy tracks made
Or I'll give thee the g. b.

"Avaunt, base tramp; may Blanch and Tray
Bite thee, and Tige and Bose,
For I will give thy scheme away
As soon as dawns the coming day,"
That he has this item shows.

PERSONALS.

To Chastine Cox: While there is life there is rope.

Mr. Ewing will please blow the fog-horn and let us know where he is.

David Davis is losing flesh, and it is hoped that Mr. Stephens may find it.

The ways of Providence are insertutable. Particularly those of the pitcher.

Gov. McClellan's boom, it is feared, has been stolen by New Jersey mosquitoes.

Isn't calling Henry Watterson a powder monkey an unnecessary waste of powder?

Sara Bernhardt is reminded that this is a glorious climate and a great country for children.

If Prince Napoleon were alive he would be very much surprised to see how great a man he has become.

Mr. Dana's absence in Europe is the only vacation that Mr. Hayes requires, and he is enjoying it immensely.

Some of the London papers are of the opinion that the thinness of Sara Bernhardt extends to her acting.

Dr. Russell is going to the South African wars, but his record convinces us that he will not be killed by the foe.

Charles Reade tells Grace Greenwood that he likes facts better than fiction. But Grace doesn't if she believes it.

The Sunday concerts at Lincoln Park are very wicked, and steps should be taken to render wickedness less pleasant.

The undertakers of New York have adopted the cash-down principle, and persons not having the ready money can't die.

There were no club wounds on the person of the late John F. Seymour, and therefore the New York police are not suspected.

Mr. Courtney has about concluded to row Mr. Hanlan. Mr. Lamar must now fight Mr. Conkling, and the public mind will be relieved in two important particulars.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Some Startling Developments in the Edwin Forrest Case.

Full Particulars as to How the Swindle Was Carried Out.

A Thieving Combination of Six Drivers and a Manager.

A Paltry Sum Set Aside with Which to Corrupt the Judges.

Local Turf Notes—Base-Ball Games, and Other Sporting Matters.

THE TURF.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

At last, after nearly a year of patient trial, all the facts in the celebrated 2:24 race at Utica last summer have been unearthed, and they form a chapter of shame in the history of the turf that can never be blotted out. The circumstances of the race have so often been detailed in THE TRIBUNE that a brief resume of them will suffice at this time. The horse Edwin Forrest had won the 2:24 race with the greatest ease at the meetings at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Rochester the three preceding weeks, and at Utica, Aug. 14, started against the same field that he had beaten at those places. He won the first heat easily in 2:18, but in the next was behind the distance-flag when the leading horse (Edward) passed under the wire. The Judges refused to distance him, however, and in the third heat put in Morrill Higbie as driver. The horse was beaten in spite of this change, Edward winning the third heat in 2:20, and the fourth in 2:21¼.

On an investigation of the matter by the National Association last December, the drivers of all the horses in the race swore positively that they knew of no combination to defeat Edwin Forrest. During the winter sufficient evidence was secured to warrant the Board of Review in expelling from all National Association tracks R. C. Pate, the owner of one of the horses in the race, and Edward Purdy, the driver of Edward, the winner. Gus Glidden, who drove Forrest the first and second heats, and Higbie, who drove him the third and fourth; Jack Bowen, the driver of Trampoline, and John Bigys, driver of Deck Wright, were suspended. At a recent meeting of the Board, held at Hartford, Conn., the punishment of Pate was changed to a fine of $1,000, and that of Bowen to a fine of $200. Bigys had previously been reinstated.

Now that the Board has put itself on record by this action, it has made public the testimony on which the convictions were originally based, and very startling testimony it is. THE TRIBUNE was the first paper in the country to expose the fraud, and at the time of its perpetration intimated that, unless the judges were "in with it," it would have been a very difficult matter to have pushed the thing through. Now that the evidence is accessible to all, it seems that there was something more than a mere suspicion that the judges were implicated. This, however, is fully developed further along in this article. The evidence upon which the expulsions and suspensions were imposed was furnished by

THE AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES GOLDEN,

driver of the horse Dick Moore in the 2:24 race at Utica. The substance of his affidavit is as follows: On the day before the race Pyle, the driver of Edward, came to him and said, "Let's get Forrest shut out to-morrow; we can play the field and make a good winning." Golden says:

I asked him how much it would take from me. He replied, "$500." I then asked who was going to do the business—that is, buy the pools, etc. He said, "The owner of Woodford Mambrino." The next day, that is, the day of the race, Pyle gave me $500, which, together with $50 of Ayre's money—a total of $1,000—I gave to R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, Mo. That night, after the race, in a room at Bagg's Hotel, I was paid by Pate, and a party whom I supposed to be the owner of Deck Wright, $980, which I gave to George A. Ayres. I telegraphed to a friend in Philadelphia to bet for me $100 on the field against Forrest, and at Hartford I received a check for $80, and that is all that I received in any way. After the race Pyle found a good deal of fault, and said: "He thought more money had been won than had been divided by Pate." I am not aware that I drove foul. Neither did I receive any assurance from any one that I would not be punished if I did, or so anything to retard the speed of Edwin Forrest. Mr. Fern, the owner of Trampoline, told me before the race that Jock had agreed to the arrangement, and they would put in their money. At the time I was paid my share Mr. Fern was in the room, and I saw him receive some, how much I do not know, but supposed at the time the same amount that I did. I suppose there were others that got some part of it, but cannot swear to it. I do not know that Glidden got anything; but the plan, as stated by Pyle, was, that he was to take the first money and get beaten, and the amount, $1,000, that I deposited with Pate was to insure to Glidden the first premium.

After being expelled

PYLE MADE A CONFESSION,

showing just how the job was carried out. It was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20, 1879.—*T. J. Vail, Secretary National Trotting Association, Hartford, Conn.*—DEAR SIR: Referring to the action of the Board of Review, in case No. 901, relating to the 2:24 race trotted at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1878, I consider that the decision of the Board in placing some of the implicated parties under suspension and others under suspension only, while still others are not as yet visited with any penalty, has the effect to operate unjustly, and, so far as I am concerned, it places me in a false light before the public, by which I am liable to be considered a chief offender among the drivers, while I not only did nothing wrong in the race, but drove to win and did win the race, hence I can see no ground for my expulsion, except the Board found that I was indiscreet in letting it be known that a combination, and concealed my knowledge from the Board when I was examined in New York last December. Now, since the facts have come to be known through other sources, I deem myself relieved from an obligation to screen others, which obligation was my reason for denying the facts in New York, and I am now willing to come before the Board and tell all I know of the matter, and when an opportunity is given I will do so. And in order that it may not be supposed that I am seeking to benefit myself, I will state that I have sold out my trotting stock and abandoned the business. I therefore ask no favors, but I prefer to set myself right before the Board by telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and as an earnest of my intention, I will say, and do hereby distinctly admit, that there was a "job" or combination in said race, in which six parties each put in $500, making $3,000 in all, which money was handled by R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, Mo., to buy the field against Edwin Forrest, and that said Edwin Forrest was to be beaten with consent and aid of his owner and driver, and that he was so beaten, and that the owner of said Edwin Forrest was to be allowed first premium although beaten; and that he was allowed and said as the first premium partly from the funds of the combination; that the driver of the buy golding called driver did not share in the winnings of the combination except that he was paid $80, for which he drove his horse, after the second heat, in such a manner as to aid the object of the combination. He won the fourth money and received it. Edward won first money, and Darby won third money, which was put with the winnings of the combination. From the sum made up by the premium as aforesaid and the winnings of the combination, there were paid some expenses, such as $200 in one direction, and $100 in another, besides the $50 aforesaid, according to the expectation of Mr. Pate, and the balance was divided equally between the parties controlling the following horses, viz.: Edward, Darby, Woodford Mambrino, Dick Moore, Trampoline, and Deck Wright. The amount thus divided afforded to each party a payment of something more than $400, or, in other words, each of the six parties to the combination received something more than $900, including money staked and winnings. As to any of the particulars involved in the foregoing matters, or any other features in the race, I will afford the Board any information I possess when a meeting occurs.

The detailed report of Pyle's testimony would fill columns, but the most of it will be found in the following except:

Edward Pyle sworn:

By the President—When and by whom was it first suggested, in your hearing or presence, that this race should be a fraudulent race?—Well, sir, I think there was some talk about it right after the Cleveland race. Perhaps at Buffalo, was the next place.

By whom?—Well, I think between Mr. Pierce and Mr. Haddock and Gus Glidden—they were the parties I heard talk about it first, but I don't know whether Mr. Wheeler or Mr. Biggs, or some of that party.

Who is Mr. Pierce?—The owner of Edward. They talked it up at Cleveland and Buffalo. After Cleveland there was nothing said. At Cleveland they put Darby to win, with Edwin Forrest as a saver. After they got the heat away from him they found they had to take their saver.

Then when was the combination made to culminate in the race at Utica?—In the City of Utica.

Whereabouts at Utica?—Out on the race-course.

Who was present?—Well, sir, it was made up. For instance, I would go to Mr. Edwards and he would go to Mr. Sturges and Mr. Sturges would go to you; that is the way it was. They were never all brought in contact.

Who was the managing man to do that?—Well, as near as I can tell, it seemed to be kind of mutual, between them.

Who were the parties to do it?—I think Gus Glidden, perhaps, and Mr. Pate, and Jimmy Golden.—I think those three, perhaps, had more to do with it than any others. I had some conversation with them at different times, but there was nothing fixed until after they commenced selling the pools.

You are confident, then, that each of those gentlemen, whose names you have mentioned, was perfectly aware of the character of the race,—of the transaction and combination?—O yes, sir.

And that they did materially assist in bringing it about and carrying it out?—Yes, sir.

Each of those men?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Pate, Mr. Glidden, and Mr. Green?—Yes, sir.

Now, were there any other parties that did anything at any time, that you know, toward the aiding of the combination, either by subscribing money, or by driving, or by counseling and advice?—Yes, sir. Mr. Biggs' party was connected, through Mr. Wheeler.

E. C. Wheeler, of Cincinnati, do you mean?—Yes, sir.

What part did Mr. Wheeler take in the transaction?—Well, it was done through Mr. Biggs, I think.

Mr. Biggs, then, was perfectly aware of all the matters that were going on?—Yes, sir.

And Mr. Wheeler did his business principally with Mr. Biggs?—Yes, sir, I think so; perhaps the old gentleman Biggs.

Who put the money into Mr. Pate's hands—I understand he was the man that managed the pools?—Yes, sir.

Who put the money into his hands?—Well, there were five besides Mr. Pate.

How much by each person?—Five hundred dollars.

How much was withdrawn?—$243.50.

Two hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents a piece!—Yes, sir, that was the amount, without the entrance, you understand, sir; but they received their entrance back; that is, they all received their entrance back that were in the combination, that did not win anything, you understand? Driver won a piece of it, and he was not in the combination, only in an indirect way. Mr. Goldsmith was paid for driving to assist him.

How much was he paid?—$50.

By whom?—By Mr. Pate, I suppose; I presume it was he; at any rate, it was deducted out from the settlement.

Now, what horse did Mr. Mace drive?—Darby.

Did Darby get any money?—Yes, sir.

How much?—He got third money; he received third or fourth money; I am not positive which just now.

That was allowed to give him afterwards?—Yes, sir; he received third money. I kind of think Mr. Mace was caught a little there.

How much did Mr. Mace put up?—I think he was one of the parties that put up $500.

He was one of the six?—Yes, sir.

Now, he put up $500. Who else? Did you put up $500?—Yes, sir.

For whom was it, yourself?—For Mr. Pierce and myself. I had the horse to the shares all the way through.

Mr. Mace $500?—Yes, sir.

Those are three parties. Now, who else?—The Trampoline party.

That is the fourth one?—Yes, sir.

Did you have Deck Wright?—Yes, sir.

That is five. Who was the sixth?—The other was the Golden party.

That is six?—Yes, sir.

They got $243.50 apiece as clear profit?—Yes, sir, and they also got their entrance back, $180, besides.

Each man got his entrance back?—Yes, sir; of those six.

Well, Mr. Mace, who, it appears, was in the combination, did he get his third money, his entrance, and $243.50 besides?—Yes, sir; he got his entrance-money and $243.50, the same as the rest.

What became of the third money which he won? —That was put into the pot, just the same as the first. Forrest received the first money out of it, and the balance was put and divided.

Each one of the six first received his entrance-money back, and after that received $243.50?—Yes, sir.

That was the division?—Yes, sir.

Was there any money that was not divided, Mr. Pyle?—Not that I know of, sir; there may have been a separate ring, which is most always the case.

Did you consent that any moneys might be kept out and paid to particular parties?—Yes, sir; there was a deduction made of $200 to one party, $100 to another, and $50 to another.

For whom was the $200 deducted?—I cannot say positively who received it; it was told to me that it was kept out to protect the job.

Whom was it to be paid to, sir?—It is my understanding that Mr. Green received it from the pool-seller, Mr. Shaw.

Who was it received $100, Mr. Pyle?—Why, the driver of Edwin Forrest, Mr. Higbee.

Did you see Mr. Higbee receive that $100?—No, sir, it was only told to me at the settlement that that amount was kept out.

Did you ever have any talk with Mr. Higbee on the subject?—No, sir.

Did you ever have any talk with Mr. Green on the subject of the $200?—No, sir.

Further along in his testimony Pyle again refers to the $200 which, it is alleged, was paid to Charley Green, by Frank Shaw, the pool-seller, to be used in "fixing" the judges, as follows:

By the President—Do you know of any transaction of an irregular nature on the part of any of the judges at all? Have you any reason to believe there was any irregular transaction with any judge or judges last year?—No, sir, I have not—unless at Utica—and I could not say as to that.

Do you recollect who told you about the money being paid out for Mr. Green?—Well, I think it was Mr. Pate.

What did he tell you was done with it?—Why, I think it was to keep Higbee in the sulky instead of Murphy. That was the $200.

How did you understand that he was to keep him in?—I cannot say how it was done. I would not like to say.

I did not ask you that, but how Mr. Pate explained it to you?—He explained it too me that he paid $200. I am not positive whether he said "to the stand" or not. But he said, at any rate, that he paid $200 to Mr. Green, and I rather think that he conveyed the impression—to me, at any rate—that it went to the stand; but I don't know whether it did go there or not.

That was the impression conveyed to you by Mr. Pate?—Yes, sir.

You don't know whether any money went there or not?—He just made this remark: He said that Shaw had to give $200 to have the thing go through. That was the remark he made, I think, if I remember the words.

MR. O. L. FERN,

one of the owners of Trampoline, also gave away what he knew about the race. His story of how the combination was formed does not differ from that of Pyle, but, on the subject of the reserve fund of $300, which the boys supposed was to go to the Judges, he talks as follows:

Do you know of any reserve not divided?—Yes, sir.

How much?—There were $200 reserved for something (I tell you what I know), and $100 reserved for something.

Where did you get that information?—From Mr. Pate.

Did he tell you for whom those sums were reserved?—Yes, sir.

Whom did he tell you they were reserved for?—He told me the $200 was reserved for Mr. Green; I thought it was Charles Green; there was something that would make me think it was Charles Green. I came here to tell you the truth if it kills all the cows in the barn. I cannot remember everything, and perhaps may not get it exactly right; people may not agree with me; I may just as well put it so, to be sure, but I would not want to take the oath. I think it was the pool-seller represented that Mr. Green could fix the whole of this for $200; then, said I, "Why don't they get him to fix it?"; now, I don't know any other Mr. Green that follows the Circuit except Charles Green, though he didn't say that it was Charles Green. You see there is where I am lame, you would naturally say, and so would every man take it, that it was Charles Green.

Did you have any other conversation?—No more; only since I wrote something privately, and particularly to you, for your ear and Mr. Vail's. I have thought, that thing over and over carefully, and tried to put it down as fine as I could and explain it. There is a little round hole that goes out of the track that you have to go through. Mr. Shaw was on the track taking a good deal of interest in it, and I am very positive that he was the one that came out through there, and says to me (when he came out there I happened to meet him right at the edge of the track), "Mr. Green can fix this for $200." Says I, "Why don't he do it?"

Did you ever have any talk with Mr. Green on the subject?—No, sir.

That is $200. Now, in regard to the other sums? —When I got up there, in settling with Mr. Pate, Mr. Pate said he was sorry there was no more money out of it, but they did not get in as much money as he had an idea there was in. He said there was $200 taken out to give Mr. Green to fix it; but how fix it, or what to fix, you have got the same as I have got it.

What did you hear had become of the $100?—That, he said, was to be given to Mr. Higbee (I don't make any bones of saying it) for his driving.

Have you got out all the information on that point that you can?—Yes, sir; outside the $200 and about the $100 there is nothing that I have to conceal in any way, shape, or manner.

Have you any evidence that any of that money went to the judges' stand? If you have, give it to the Board.—Well, there is no evidence, only my supposition. Who was he going to fix anything with if it was not with the judges?

You don't *know* that he did it?—I don't *know* that he did it. He said that he could fix this affair for $200.

Have you any circumstances that you can give to the Board which convince you that the judges' stand was the place, beyond what you have detailed?—Nothing to convince me except my natural thought that it must be the judges or some one of the judges; or it could have been some official man, as it is on a good many tracks, that would have some influence with the judges to control them.

This branch of the subject was gone into still further. Frank Shaw, the pool-seller, testified that

HE PAID THE $200 TO GREEN

for the purpose of having the judges "fixed." Green was sent for, and in the presence of Shaw interrogated about the matter, the report of the talk being as follows:

The Secretary—In the investigation which has devolved upon the officers of the Association, connected with the 2:24 race which occurred on the grounds of the Utica Park Association on Aug. 24 1878, information has been received through the testimony and confessions of various parties connected with that race going to show that a sum of money was appropriated from the winnings of the pools, or pools, or pools which combined to purchase pools upon the field against Edwin Forrest, and that the sum so reserved and appropriated included an item of $200, shown to have been placed in the hands, or left in the possession, of Mr. Shaw, the pool-seller, to be paid to Mr. Charles S. Green, for services rendered or to be rendered, or promised to be rendered, in furtherance of the object and aim of that combination, to win their wagers in the pools placed upon the field against Edwin Forrest. It having devolved upon the officers to question Mr. Shaw concerning that allegation, it was by Mr. Shaw admitted that he had been employed to disburse that sum of money, and in obedience to that employment so recited he had paid that sum to Mr. Green, and thereupon the Secretary found it to be his duty to notify Mr. Green to appear before the Board to explain to us the mode of the payment of that money, and also the services he rendered for which the money was paid; and in that relation the members of the Board now present have before them both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Green; and I ask Mr. Green, if he has anything to offer the Board in that connection, to offer it now. You have heard, Mr. Green, the case stated; if you have any reply to make to it we would like to hear it.

Mr. Green—I would like, in the first place, to ask Mr. Shaw a few questions in regard to this money that he says he paid me; if that is in order. Mr. F. E. Shaw examined:

By Mr. Green—To make a long story short, without going into the particulars, you say, or have said, that you approached me during the race, and gave me to understand that if Mr. Higbee was retained to drive the race out I would get $200? —That if he was not taken out. I was instructed to say to you that if Mr. Higbee was not taken out of the sulky you could come to me for $200.

Could you tell me at what stage of the race that was?—No; I cannot tell which heat, or between which heats; but it was after Mr. Higbee had driven a heat.

By Mr. Edwards—Mr. Higbee was put in in the third heat.—Well, it must have been then; I could not say.

By Mr. Green—Never mind that. After that, during the race, did you see me have any communication at all in any way with the judges?—I will tell you what I said to Mr. Vail—I will tell you just what I did say. I said that after I had this conversation with you, you started across the track toward the judges' stand, and I took a position where I could watch the judges and you; that you went into the lower part of the stand, and did not go into the upper part where the judges were, and didn't go even toward the front of the stand; that you could not have any communication personally with them; that you were there but a few moments, and returned toward the track.

Did I go there more than once?—No, sir; I did not see you go more than once. I could not say that I saw you every moment from that time until the race was finished. But when you went over there I didn't think that you had any communication whatever with the judges.

You were standing where you could see pretty well?—Yes, sir, and satisfy myself.

Do you know where I went afterwards?—You came toward the track, and were on the opposite side of that. I didn't see you go over the track on to the side where the judges' stand was after that. I also stated when this money was given that I did not think you did anything to earn the money,—that it was that much money thrown away.

Do you know, or have you heard anybody say, that during that race, from the beginning of it the night before, I was interested in any way, shape, or manner in any pool?—No, sir. I never understood that you had any other interest in the race except as a spectator, up to that time. I believe that is just as I stated it to you, Mr. Vail. I didn't say anything about his having any connection with the race.

The Secretary—It is consistent.

I don't know of any other question I want to ask you in regard to that—yes I do, too. I would like to have you tell me where and when you paid me this $200?—I paid you the money the next day, or I think it was the next day, in a buggy, riding down town, and I think you apologized for leaving me so suddenly on account of being in a hurry. You had a young bay horse. You know in the morning we went down to the track and sold pools, and went back to dinner; I went back with you, and gave you the money going back. It could not have been the same day, because I didn't have the money until I settled up with the men I bought the pools with.

CHARLES S. GREEN, SWORN:

Witness—Well, to begin with, I was present at Utica during this race. I was there during that week. I had my horses there, and worked them there in the morning. I had nothing of any "job," or any combination in this race. I went into the grand stand, and sat, I think, with Mr. Ailey, in the old music-stand—or rather the old reporters' stand, right opposite the judges' stand.

By Mr. Shaw—The unsers' stand?—No; it is where the band used to be. It is where a good many members of the Association sit with their friends now. It is a balcony connected with the grand stand,—in front of it, and connected with it. I had heard a good deal about this horse, Edwin Forrest, a year before, and I watched him all the way down from Toledo to Utica, without knowing who owned him or anything of the kind. I never had been up to him, never had spoken to him, but had watched him all the way through, and seen him in the races. I watched him in the race, and after he had trotted in the third heat I got out of the stand and went down on to the track. I had an idea that I would get down during the race up to that time. When they called them, or before the horses were on the track for the next heat, I went back where I had been sitting all through the race, and didn't leave it again until the race was over. After the race was over I came down, and bought the horse in three minutes. Now, what I wish to affirm in regard to this race is this: that from the time the race was started until it was finished, neither then, before, nor afterwards did I know anything about any pool. I didn't hear a pool sold. The only bet, or question of a bet, that I heard in any way or shape, form or manner, was by Mr. Mace, when he gave $25 for a pool that was selling for $200 and bought on Forrest. I heard Mr. Mace say he would take it, and go and get it. I had no words with anybody in regard to the race. Nobody approached me about the race. Nobody made any statement to me that I would get any sum of money, one way or another, and I got no sum of money from anybody that day, the day before, or any other day, then or since, in any way, shape, form, or manner, for this race or any other race in Utica. I want it distinctly understood that in no way, form, shape, or manner was one single cent paid to me, or did I win, or was I interested in this Edwin Forrest race at all. I never was more thunderstruck in my life than I was when Mr. Shaw came down and told me what Mr. Shaw had told him, for I had always thought very well of Mr. Shaw,—very kindly. I had always considered him as a straightforward man; never saw him do a crooked thing in my life, and my feelings toward him were a good deal more than ordinarily kindly, and I never was more thunderstruck in my life than when I heard this. I cannot conceive now how he has made that mistake. I cannot think that Mr. Shaw would willfully do me an injury. I cannot conceive of any object or inducement that he could have to do it—not the least. If certain other parties had said this thing, why I could put up objects to it. But I certainly cannot accuse Mr. Shaw of anything in the matter, except that it must be a grand mistake on his part.

By Mr. Edward—Do you feel equally positive, Mr. Shaw, that you paid Mr. Green the $200, as Mr. Green is positive that you did not?—I am certain of it as that I sit here. It does not seem possible that I could be mistaken about such a thing. We had no conversation about it. He did not ask me for the money. We had no conversation about it since; and I certainly would not have retained that $200 myself without knowing it.

Mr. Green—It is a little singular that, traveling as I did with these men all through the fall, from Hartford to Kansas City, and back home again, meeting them at the track and at the hotel, that there never should have been one solitary word said that it was a nice "job," or a bad "job," in any way, shape, or manner. I never exchanged a word with one of them till last winter, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and then I did with Mr. Golden. My only object in coming here to-night is to straighten this thing up, and satisfy you gentlemen that I was innocent in this matter. I don't like to have my name mixed up with it in any way or shape. I have taken quite a little pains, and been proud of having gone somewhere near straight for a good many years; and I may never drive a race again, as long as I live, and may drive 10,000. Whether I do or not, I think pretty well of my reputation, and I don't like it to be assailed. That Mr. Shaw is mistaken is positive and certain; there are no ifs nor ands about it in any way, shape, or manner. He is positively and certainly mistaken. I put it in that mild form, because I have respect for him, and believe that he believes every word he says. I don't do Mr. Shaw, in my thoughts, the injustice to think for a moment that he would willfully accuse me of anything I was not done.

The Secretary—Mr. Shaw does not accuse you of anything you have not done. He answers a simple question: "What did you do with that money?" and says, "I paid it to Mr. Green." If anybody accuses you it is not Mr. Shaw. If accused at all, it may be, not by persons, but by circumstances. Mr. Shaw has simply responded to an inquiry that bound him to answer. He was bound by his relation as a turfman to tell the truth in answering "What did you do with that money?" He says he paid it to Mr. Green, and he has told you what he has told us about it. In that there is no particle of accusation.

Mr. Green—So far as Mr. Shaw is concerned, I don't wish to make any insinuation, or to be so understood; but it looks to be a little hard that a band of men, such men as were engaged in this Edwin Forrest fraud,—men who solemnly swore that they were not engaged in a fraud, had nothing to do with a fraud, knew nothing of any fraud, and then afterwards came out and acknowledged that they did have something to do with it, and go on to tell who and what were engaged in the fraud, —I don't know where you are going to believe such men, and where not,—where to begin, and where to stop. A thousand such men's evidence is not worth a rush. They impeach themselves. What is such a man's testimony as Mr. Pyle's worth? I heard him swear that there was no fraud, that he was not engaged in such fraud, and now he comes out and tells that there was a fraud. Is a man who has a good reputation, and was never known to go crooked, to be condemned by such evidence as that? Is he not impeached himself? If that is good evidence, then you have got plenty of it. Now, you have got this thing down between Mr. Shaw and me. Mr. Shaw says he gave me the money. I say Mr. Shaw did not give me the money. I have no witness that he did not give me the money, and he has got no witness that he did. That is the way the case stands.

The Secretary—Is there anything further, Mr. Green, that you desire to place before the Board?

Mr. Green—I can't think of anything.

The Secretary—Is there anything further that you wish to say, Mr. Shaw?

Mr. Shaw—I am not trying Mr. Green. I have no questions to ask.

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.—The entries for the trotting meetings of the Grand Central Circuit close Monday evening, July 21, at 11 p. m. Great preparations are being made at Cleveland, Rochester, Utica, and Hartford for large meetings, and a grand field of entries is confidently expected.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

A large crowd visited the track yesterday to see the trotters take their exercise. Both Harry and Hopeful were out, but neither of them was speeded.

Alden Goldsmith's, horses, Driver Alley, and Judgment, arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, Alley and Driver are entered in the 2:34 and 2:20 classes respectively.

R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, yesterday purchased the chestnut mare Katie Middleton, that at the recent Louisville meeting obtained a record of 2:23. He gave $4,500 and the trotting horse Albert F. for her.

To-morrow the great trotting meeting begins at the Jockey Club Park, and a large crowd is expected on the evening day, the events on the programme being the 2:30 and 2:20 race, there being a large field of starters in each.

BASE-BALL.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES resulted as follows:

CHICAGO VS. PROVIDENCE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Providence

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Finances in Chicago Last Week---Mining Stocks.

The Produce Markets Active---In Early Panic in Wheat---A Subsequent Rally---The Lease Deal Probably Closed.

Other Grain and Provisions Steadier---Hogs Dull---Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The remarkable gain of 55 per cent is shown by the Chicago clearings of last week compared with those of the corresponding week of last year. For the preceding week the gain was 34 per cent. These figures show that the business of this year is not only better than that of last year, but is improving as it goes along. The yellow fever had not made its appearance in the South at this time in 1878, and the superior exhibit made by these weeks of 1879 can only be attributed to the better times. It is possible to regard general statements of the improvement of business with gentle skepticism as the harmless play of a desire to exaggerate local prosperity, but no such discount can be made on the figures of bank clearings. They give an indisputable confirmation of the reports of heavier transactions which are furnished by all classes of our business men from manufacturers to brokers. At the banks the more active tendency of the times is shown in a better than usual summer demand for loans. Rates remain at 4@6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. The currency movement has been fair, and has included shipments to Southern Illinois and Indiana to move the crops. There have been large orders for New York exchange on country account. Local securities have not been active. The principal events of the week were the sale of $137,000 Lincoln Park 7s by the Commissioners at 106½, and the issue by the West Division City Railway Company of an additional $250,000 of their 7 per cent certificates of indebtedness. The stock brokers reported an unusually heavy business in New York stocks, with large purchases of St. Paul and Northwestern.

In April last the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad called for $2,000,000, to be used in building the line from Bismarck to the Yellowstone—305 miles. The entire amount was taken by the stockholders, and 130 miles of road will be completed this season. The rapid development of Washington Territory has induced the Directors to begin the construction of the road from Columbia River eastward to Pend Oreille Lake, a distance of 200 miles. They issued a circular in June, calling for an additional $2,000,000. The subscriptions have closed, some $900,000 more than the entire amount having been taken by stockholders. The construction will begin as soon as the line can be located. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *American Exchange* says:

The present managers of the Company apparently do not care to see this stock advance, partly, perhaps, because a higher price tends to check the purchases for conversion into the Company's lands. The Land Department receives the stock for lands at par where full payments are made at once. At from 20 to 30 for the preferred, these conversions were very active, having amounted so far to something over $8,000,000. At 40 to 45 for the stock the sales for conversion are very much lighter: and as the stock is worth just so much and no more to the Company, no matter what it costs the buyer, a lower price might naturally enough suit Mr. Billings and Mr. Stark better than a higher figure.

The mining assessments delinquent this month in San Francisco amount to $1,192,000. For the corresponding month last year, 930 assessments became delinquent, amounting to $915,000. The $500,000 called for by the Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated is what adds materially to the total this month. Fortunately, most of these stockholders are abundantly able to pay us. The assessments made already in 1879 are $7,818,800, at the rate of $15,000,000 a year. This, from the San Francisco *Stock Report*, is one of the "points" with which the mining stock books are kept baited:

Throughout the depression with which the stock market has been characterized, Ophir, considering the circumstances, has stood up well. There seems to be something of a dearth of this stock for sale at present figures, and all that has been offered has been absorbed. While we know nothing definite in regard to Ophir, there are many rumors in the air concerning it, and it is hinted that when times get better that mine will be put in its old place as the King Pin of the market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104¾	105½
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int.	104½	104¾
U. S. new 4½s, ex int.	105½	106½
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102½	102½
U. S. currency 6s	122½	124

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486	488
Belgium	518½	515¾
France	518¼	515½
Switzerland	518½	515¾
Germany	95⅝	95½
Holland	40	40½
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¾
Sweden	....	27¾
Denmark	....	27¾

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482¾	485½
Francs	523½	520⅝

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113¾	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*115½
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114¼	*114½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago LincolnPark 7s	*106	*107
Chicago South Park 7s	*105	*106½
Chicago South Park 6s	*103	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*106	*107
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	94½	94¾
Cook County 7s	*113¾	*114
Cook County (short) 7s	*101½	*102½
Cook County 5s	*101½	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	165	....
City Railway (West Side) ex-div.	150	....
City Railway do (7 per cent cents.)	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	$	97½
Mexican (full weight)		85
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale,
SCHIP TO PAY TAXES, WEST TOWN BONDS,
COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,
OFFERS FOR SALE
50,000 COOK COUNTY 7s of 1892.
50,000 COOK COUNTY 5s of 1893.
50,000 SOUTH PARK 6s.
103,000 LINCOLN PARK 7s.
15,000 CHICAGO 7s, LONG.
And a full assortment of Government Bonds.
We are buying Commercial Sterling at 483, and selling Demand, Sterling at 487½ to 488.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
109 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. N. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph,
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

WILLIAM O. COLE,
105 Washington-st.,
Offers for sale, in sums to suit, $10,000 Minonk, Wood-ford County, Ill., Township Bonds, due in 10 years, with 6 per cent interest, payable at the office of the State Treasurer, Springfield.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.
STOCKS FOR SALE!
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
TRADERS' INSURANCE.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
U. S. 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 and 8 per cent County Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 per cent School Bonds.
Full rates allowed for called U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s.
EXCHANGE on England, France, Germany, and other European Countries, bought and sold.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 East Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, July 19.—Governments firm. Railroad securities strong and higher. State bonds dull.
Stock speculation was marked by more than the usual activity and buoyancy, and the entire list advanced sharply, with Michigan Central leading in the improvement, which ranged from ¼ to 4⅝ per cent. During the afternoon, however, under sales to realize, Michigan Central fell off 2⅝ per cent, but subsequently rallied 1 per cent. Granger shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Union Pacific were prominent in the dealings, and rose 1@3 per cent, closing at a fractional reaction.
Transactions, 217,000 shares: 12,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Wabash, 22,000 Northwest common, 9,000 preferred, 77,000 St. Paul common, 7,500 preferred, 20,000 Lackawanna, 2,200 New Jersey Central, 1,000 Delaware & Hudson, 1,400 Morris & Essex, 23,000 Michigan Central, 8,500 Union Pacific, 1,600 St. Joseph common, 2,800 preferred, 8,000 Ohio & Mississippi common, 1,100 preferred, 9,000 Western Union, 4,100 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 9,500 preferred, 3,800 Louisville & Nashville, 1,300 St. Paul & Minnesota, 2,600 St. Louis & San Francisco common, 3,300 preferred, 1,200 Canada Southern, and 1,300 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.
Money market easy at 2¼@4, closing at 2¼. Prime mercantile paper, 5¼@4½.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 488; sight, 488¾.
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $282,100; specie, increase, $40,200; legal-tenders, decrease, $793,000; deposits, decrease, $1,174,500; circulation, increase, $21,700; reserve, decrease, $459,175.
The banks now hold $10,488,025 in excess of their legal-tender requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104¾	New 4 per cents	102¼
New 4s	107	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	89¾	St. Paul, pfd	94½
Quicksilver	14	Wabash	36½
Quicksilver, pfd	39	Pt. Wayne	109¾
Pacific Mail	14½	T. Haute	10½
Mariposa	10¾	Terre Haute, pfd	18½
Mariposa, pfd	104	C. & Alton	86
Adams Express	106½	C. & Alton, pfd	114½
Wells, F. & Co.	97½	Ohio & Mississippi	15
American Express	50½	C., R. I. & Pacific	109½
U. S. Express	*47½	A., R. & P. Telegraph	38¾
N. Y. Central	118½	C., B. & Q.	117¾
Erie	27¾	H. & St. Joe.	19¾
Erie, pfd	*52¾	H. & St. Joe, pfd	42¾
Harlem	136	Canadian	53½
Mich. Central	83¾	L. & Nashville	52¼
Panama	154	Kansas Pacific	57
U. P. stock	78	Kansas & Texas	15⅝
Lake Shore	77¾	St. L. & San Fran.	9½
Illinois Central	87⅝	St. L. & S. F. pfd	11½
Clev. & Pittsburg	99½	St. L. & S. F. 1stpfd.	23
Northwestern	71¼	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	18
Northwestern, pfd.	98¼	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	48¾
C., C., C. & I.	52	Cent. Pac. bonds	106½
New Jersey Cent.	53¼	Union Pac. bonds	109¾
Rock Island	130¾	U. P. Land-Grants	113¾
St. Paul	58¾	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	31¼	Missouri	106¼
Virginia 6s, old	22		

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	25	Northern Belle	4¾
Alta	7¾	Ophir	33¼
Belcher	5	Overman	9
Best & Belcher	17½	Raymond & Ely	4
Bullion	5¾	Savage	13¾
California	4¾	Sierra Nevada	30
Choller & Potosi	6¾	Union Consolidat'd.	32½
Consol. Virginia	4¾	Yellow Jacket	14½
Crown Point	4¾	Bodie	16½
Eureka Con	15¾	Potosi	4¾
Exchequer	6	Imperial	1½
Grand Prize	3¾	Martin White	5½
Gould & Curry	8½	Mono	8½
H. & N.	13¾	Independence	2½
Julia Consolidated	3½	Consolidat'd Pacific	7½
Justice	4¾	Leviathan	½
Mexican	23¾		

Bodie has declared a dividend of a dollar per share, the first dividend from the new ore, today.
The assessments on Bullion and Exchequer of $1.50 each have been rescinded to-day. The Examining Committees, however, announce their intention of proceeding with the investigation.

FOREIGN.
LONDON, July 19.—Consols, money, 97 15-16. American Securities—Reading, 30; Erie, 28¾; preferred, 53½.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4¼s, 109¾; 4s, 104¾.
PARIS, July 19.—Rentes, 83¼f.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 8.02½	7.97½
Lard	5.70	5.62½
Shoulders, boxed	3.57½	3.55
Short ribs, boxed	4.25	4.15
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	89	91½
Corn	35¾	35¾
Oats	27½	28
Rye	52	53
Barley	67½	67½
Live hogs	3.00@3.85	3.00@3.85
Cattle	2.00@5.20	2.00@5.20

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	5,969	4,468	3,606	5,400
Wheat, bu	75,268	45,008	68,862	34,026
Corn, bu	204,095	223,000	188,925	132,550
Oats, bu	48,592	68,281	93,239	69,895
Rye, bu	7,411	8,000	3,717	....
Barley, bu	2,450	500	1,000	2,000
Grass seed, lbs	4,210	57,820	12,553	49,668
Flax seed, lbs	....	5,800	....	....
B. corn, lbs	....	....	....	354
C. meats, lbs	294,315	157,000	3,262,694	1,490,172
Beef, tcs	....	....	30	....
Beef, brls	....	....	255	246
Pork, brls	....	....	1,868	201
Lard, lbs	....	77,932	1,439,549	81,497
Tallow, lbs	66,370	84,858	8,810	65,480
Butter, lbs	252,607	281,894	244,230	217,721
Live hogs, No	4,203	11,606	4,415	3,809
Cattle, No	5,070	3,075	4,357	2,935
Sheep, No	888	819	....	240
Hides, lbs	134,530	277,853	144,540	213,810
Highwines, brls	....	50	....	5
Wool, lbs	544,905	675,516	160,697	316,400
Potatoes, bu	160	1,179	....	61
Coal, tons	13,572	8,540	968	1,143
Hay, tons	18	30	2	....
Lumber, m ft	10,383	9,472	3,066	2,332
Shingles, m	1,650	4,340	509	105
Salt, brls	1,647	7,124	1,619	1,669

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 7,871 bu wheat, 1,400 bu corn. The withdrawals of barley during the week for city use aggregated 4,929 bu.

Inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 9 cars No. 1 amber wheat, 55 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 1 red, 83 cars No. 2 red, 20 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected (184 winter wheat); 3 cars No. 2 hard, 30 cars No. 2 spring, 71 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (137 spring); 126 cars high mixed corn, 1 cars new cob, 4 cars new mixed, 309 cars and 19,700 bu No. 2 corn, 40 cars and 4,000 bu rejected, 10 cars no grade (490 corn); 19 cars white oats, 15 cars No. 2 mixed, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (41 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 19 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car extra do. Total (376 cars), 385,000 bu. Inspected out: 38,845 bu winter wheat, 19,329 bu spring do, 181,873 bu corn, 84,495 bu oats, 1,307 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 19, 1879.	July 12, 1879.	July 20, 1878.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	36,134	44,857	37,547
Wheat, bu	502,789	333,833	290,848
Corn, bu	1,306,125	1,244,985	1,714,872
Oats, bu	256,153	277,547	477,392
Rye, bu	29,003	26,649	21,726
Barley, bu	12,477	19,904	3,380
Live hogs, No	58,475	71,479	62,485
Cattle, No	30,237	30,508	20,450
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	41,057	44,975	37,568
Wheat, bu	531,390	454,764	228,753
Corn, bu	1,582,008	1,653,749	1,336,753
Oats, bu	247,329	256,725	347,024
Rye, bu	65,819	66,852	13,076
Barley, bu	10,782	7,753	4,954
Live hogs, No	31,208	33,005	37,420
Cattle, No	16,210	17,718	12,588

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Thursday evening last, with comparisons:

	July 17, 1879.	July 10, 1879.	July 18, 1878.
Flour, brls	45,405	22,835	17,000
Wheat, bu	1,096,840	780,000	778,450
Corn, bu	711,094	529,360	667,835

The death of E. Seckel, a very highly respected and one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change Saturday, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The receipts of rye in this city during the twelve months ending July 14 aggregated 2,379,075 bu. The bins were cleared practically, both at the beginning and the end of this period, so that the above named figures show the actual movement both ways during the crop year.

The wheat deal was again a very excited one on Saturday, and irregular. The market declined to a much lower point than had previously been reached, but reacted subsequently to a higher point than that at which trading closed on Friday afternoon. The weakness all occurred on the early call, when July wheat sold down to 86¼c, and perhaps a ¼c lower, under very large offerings of wheat that had been delivered early on July contracts. The market turned long before all this was taken up, as sellers became less anxious when they found that it was being taken freely at the decline.

It is difficult to state how much wheat was delivered in the morning; but probably a great deal more than 1,000,000 bu. It is estimated by parties who are able to give a shrewd guess that there is now in store here about 1,870,000 bu of No. 2 spring wheat that is subject to winter storage. That means that next Thursday there will be due on so much wheat 9c per bu, which will be increased on Friday to 9½c. Hence the wheat to be delivered as regular, having five days to run, practically changed storage Saturday evening, unless the buyers took it to ship. It is probable that the whole of this wheat was delivered during Saturday, as much of it being sent round in the morning as could be get out of the office.

Just when the remainder of the No. 2 spring will be delivered is a mystery, but there is little reason to doubt that it will all come out during this month, to be taken care of by the trade here instead of being shipped by the parties who have controlled it during so many months. The indications are decidedly to the effect that "Keene has unloaded onto the boys at last," being able to do so at a profit during the excitement of the past month. There is reason to think that most of it was sold during the last half of June, when prices went up under fears of a July squeeze here and very poor harvest prospects in Western Europe. The market was in a very uneasy condition early in this month, but was sustained by firmness in England and the fact that cash wheat continued to be locked up, none being delivered. But the unsettled feeling told on the 10th, when provisions were demoralized by reports of yellow fever, and wheat has been unsettled ever since, as strong parties held aloof from the July deal in wheat. The "beginning of the end" cast its shadow on the floor during Thursday, when the July premium disappeared. The shadow deepened on Friday, as July fell to a discount of 1c as compared with August, under large offerings from parties who thought they heard the rumblings of the storm, and those of the July longs who had not prepared during those two days found themselves weighted down Saturday morning with wheat for which they had no present use, except to sell it for what they could get.

It is surmised that up to about a month ago the original programme of Mr. Keene was unchanged. He had intended to ship the wheat to Europe, and expected to make a profit by doing so. But the avidity with which buyers here took hold in the middle of last month pointed out this city as "the best market in the world for the property," and so it was sold here. And this (if there be no mistake in the conclusions) passes into history the biggest grain transaction on record. When and how the grain itself will pass into consumption is another matter, the history of which must be told later, if at all.

There was a large shipping demand for wheat, both from New York houses and English firms, and probably the bulk of the wheat sold for July was taken up for these parties, who had been waiting for it to be thrown on the market. There were also several orders here for winter wheat to ship.

The temporary suspension of one of the most prominent operators in the trade was rumored early, and it was afterwards stated that friends had rallied around him, so that he will be "all right" this week. It is a great wonder that so few have been embarrassed by the severe decline of the past few days; the fact speaks volumes for the solvency of the trade.

Other grain was steadier, with a fair demand, though corn was easier. Oats were a shade firmer, and rye unchanged. There was again a fair export demand for flour, apparently uninfluenced by the demoralization in wheat circles. Provisions were rather unsettled, but the range of prices was a narrow one.

Lake freights were in good demand and a shade firmer, at 3@3½c on corn to Buffalo, and 2¾@3½c for wheat to do. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 7¼@7½c for corn, and 8@8¼c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42½c per 100 lbs, and 55c to Antwerp.

The dry-goods market were an exceedingly quiet look. Only a few scattering buyers were to be seen, and the volume of mail orders also was light. Nothing occurred to disturb the steady firmness of values, the market both for cotton and woolen grades remaining strong. Boots and shoes were in moderate request at full prices. Jobbers look forward to an early opening of the fall trade and a general advance in prices. In the grocery market there was a well-sustained activity, and, excepting sugars, in which there was developed a slightly easier feeling, prices were firmly supported all around. Coffees especially were strong. There was fair activity in the butter and cheese markets, and both of these staple articles were firm, the latter having advanced ¼@½c during the week, in response to an upward movement at the East. Dried fruits continue quiet, but the market is firm for all descriptions, while for raisins and prunes higher prices are asked. Fish remained steady as last quoted. Oils, paints, and colors were quiet and unchanged. There was a good demand for grain-bags at the recent advance. Tobacco remains firm. Coal was dull and unchanged.

Lumber was quiet at the docks. A few loads were taken at recent prices. The yard market was steady, with fair sales in the aggregate. The receipts the present week are expected to be smaller than recently. Some of the millmen are out of logs, and others think they will hold their stock for the fall trade and better prices. Seeds were quiet, timothy being stronger, and flax steady at the late rise. Hides were quiet. Hay was firm, being in good demand and very scarce. Some sales at country points were reported at relatively higher prices than the last paid here. Broom-corn, wool, and salt were unchanged. The demand for poultry was fair, and chickens, plump and fresh, sold readily at recent outside prices. Green fruits were in good local demand and easier at the last, the offerings being liberal.

PRODUCE NOTES.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

As compared with New York, the receipts at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston for the first half of the year 1879 show a large gain as compared with 1878, the increase being largely in wheat. The movement during the past week shows more favorably for New York than for several previous weeks. Equal rail rates from the West to Atlantic ports is what the New York roads have been contending for, and they cannot hold the trade until they shall have secured such rates.

In judging of the future price of wheat in European markets a new point of departure has to be taken. The governing grain is maize. Maize at 20s has had undoubtedly an important influence in establishing the price of wheat; and but for maize oats would not have been plentiful at 15s per quarter, nor beans and peas at 32s, nor millers' offal below its level of value for many years. Maize substitutes a ton of corn for a ton of potatoes or of grass. It promises to feed the world, human and animal, at 25 per cent less cost than ever before; and hence it is the mission of maize to probably have a permanent effect on the value of wheat, flour, meal, oats, potatoes, and millers' offal. The chemist gives maize important nutritive qualities, and it is yearly finding a larger number of European customers. While wheat yields tenfold, maize yields twenty-fold, and if it does not displace the home-bold wheaten and rye loaf from the tables of Europe, it will relieve many other substances from the uses to which they are now applied. A short period since the price of maize was generally about 30s for 480 lbs; it is now 33¾ per cent cheaper, and there is a corresponding decline in the price of wheat and wheat flour. If maize should advance to 24s or 25s per quarter there should be about a corresponding advance in the prices of wheat and wheat flour, as well as in the prices of millers' offal, oats, meal, and potatoes. It does not now look as if there would be any material advance in the price of maize, as there was in 1878 a large crop in the Danube, but little of which has been exported, and the United States have had three large crops, with still a good prospect for another large crop in 1879. The chances in favor of lower freights and insurance may have some influence later in the season on the price of maize in European markets. The price, whatever it may be, should bear a ratio of the price of wheat as about one to two.

Dornbusch makes the quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom as follows:

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, equal qrs.	Maize, qrs.	Barley, qrs.
July 3, '79	1,334,633	112,997	743,510	47,519
July 7, '79	944,101	45,316	776,337	237,319
June 27, '78	1,228,634	105,591	703,436	32,577
June 19, '79	1,389,025	117,780	910,030	40,663

The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, expected to arrive during the four weeks from July 3 to July 31, is: Wheat, 213,000 quarters, comprising 22,000 quarters from the Danube and Black Sea; 30,000 quarters from Atlantic ports, 65,000 quarters from California, and 96,000 quarters from Chili and Australia. Maize, 50,000 quarters, comprising nil quarters from the Danube, 50,000 quarters from the Atlantic ports, and 8,000 bu barley from Azov ports.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The following was the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ending July 12, 1879, and their distribution:

To—	Pork brls.	Beef brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	1,460	465	1,845,632	6,136,670
London	161	107	10,740	93,680
Glasgow	273	434	123,400	1,340,550
Bristol	....	75	28,500	453,050
Hull	....	....	78,000	24,250
British ports	....	150	....	94,525
Antwerp	140	105	55,200	1,839,300
Hamburg	15	....	128,400	600
Rotterdam	70	171	4,450	128,250
Bremen	24	50	160,000	37,225
Havre	....	....	21,000	807,200
Marseilles	....	....	....	23,750
Continental ports	....	....	10,860	408,750
S. and C.	350	190	531,740	21,375
West Indies	2,423	1,123	908,853	115,898
B. N. A. Colonies	1,836	299	12,700	300
Other countries	385	4	3,000	1,200
Total for week	7,157	3,173	3,923,834	11,749,298
Previous week	3,604	2,025	4,288,507	13,524,278

Also 10,466,142 lbs cheese, and 354,963 lbs tallow.

The following was the distribution of provisions exported from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1878, as reported by Joseph Nimmo, Chief of Bureau of Statistics:

To—	Beats, pounds.	Pork, pounds.	Lard, pounds.
England	370,805,205	23,153,360	89,772,363
Scotland	46,677,398	1,975,093	24,712,118
France	55,280,428	598,969	50,465,980
Germany	26,622,987	702,000	35,410,191
Belgium	52,816,530	79,200	28,039,084
Cuba	10,800,984	390,405	23,153,687
Hayti	330,111	14,241,051	1,131,000
Porto Rico	680,883	2,527,965	2,588,759
Brit. West Indies	1,316,588	7,257,647	1,087,435
British Guiana	257,77	2,812,628	870,093
U. S. of Columbia	62,400	560,580	5,708,423
Brazil	37,503	50,930	5,715,720
Sweden & Norway	10,324,365	17,030	252,000
Netherlands	5,463,407	90,320	7,323,831
Quebec, Ont., etc.	5,247,917	10,628,704	2,550,135
Nova Scotia, etc.	1,238,487	3,535,070	365,000
Newfound'd, etc.	64,321	2,241,060	23,219
Denmark	1,490,779	....	2,893,618
Madeira	....	778	90,000
Mexico	141,505	16,940	1,255,063
Venezuela	311,192	65,943	2,872,837
All other countr's	2,530,597	3,846,560	4,262,440
Total pounds	595,814,351	71,893,253	342,708,294
Total value	51,752,988	4,913,637	20,522,149
Year June 30, '77	460,057,146	69,671,894	234,741,233
Year June 30, '76	327,730,172	54,195,118	168,405,889

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and averaged easier, but with a steady feeling as compared with recent excitement. Hogs were again quoted lower, and nominal at that on packing grades, the market for ribs scarcely allowing $3.00 per 100 lbs for hogs; but the arrivals were fewer, and it was generally expected that farmers will be slow to forward their hogs at the reduction. This caused the steadier feeling in product, though Liverpool was again lower on meats, and reports from the South were far from reassuring in regard to the public health.

The packing in this city to date, since March 1, aggregates 1,215,000 hogs. The following were the shipments of product from this city for the periods named:

Articles.	1878-'79. Week end. July 17.	1878-'79. Since Nov. 1.	1877-'78. Since Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	6,327	258,927	241,089
Lard, tcs	7,380	478,892	458,420
Lard, brls	70	6,323	4,783
Lard, other pkgs	2,472	195,794	118,323
Hams, bxs	3,723	159,991	117,559
Hams, tcs	3,328	107,315	110,953
Hams, brls	182	11,238	21,886
Hams, pcs	8,685	1,062,691	810,030
Hams, other pkgs	54	2,504	3,714
Shoulders, bxs	13,680	545,675	437,939
Sides, tcs	227	19,494	10,579
Sides, brls	24	4,491	4,736
Sides, pcs	63,155	727,525	1,001,847
Shoulders, bxs	2,444	116,899	33,576
Shoulders, tcs	441	12,808	8,154
Shoulders, brls	4	575	2,061
Shoulders, pcs	4,827	407,629	642,075
Tongues, pkgs	150	14,568	11,147
Hocks, pkgs	35	2,639	4,644
Total gross wt, lbs Lard	3,198,302	202,683,283	187,132,678
Hams	3,703,983	158,342,349	132,045,028
Sides	10,984,850	382,805,920	388,862,327
Shoulders	1,713,970	81,539,926	63,809,676

The stocks here are estimated at about 165,000,000 lbs of all kinds of stuff.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl, but fell back, and closed about 2½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls spot at $8.10@8.12½; 10,250 brls seller August at $8.02½@8.15½; 15,500 brls seller September at $8.07½@8.22½; and 1,750 brls seller October at $8.22½@8.25. Total, 26,500 brls. The market closed tame at $8.00@8.05 for cash or seller July, $8.00@8.02½ for August, $8.07½@8.10 for September, and about $8.12½@8.15 for October. Prime mess and extra prime mess were entire nominal.

LARD—Was a shade better at one time, but declined 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 4,000 tcs seller August at $5.62½@5.72½; 9,250 tcs seller September at $5.67½@5.77½; 2,000 tcs seller October at $5.67½@5.77½; and 1,000 tcs seller the year at $5.67½@5.60. Total, 16,250 tcs. The market closed dull at $5.60@5.65 spot or seller July, $5.62½@5.65 for seller August, and $5.67½@5.70 for September.

MEATS—Were active, chiefly in futures, and again declined 5c per 100 lbs, with a tame feeling in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders seller August at $3.37½; 300 bxs do at $3.55; 200 bxs long and short clears at $4.40; 80 bxs and 18,000 lbs bacon on private terms; 4,575,000 lbs short ribs at $3.67½@4.07½ spot, $3.92½@4.00 seller August, and $3.97½@4.07½ seller September. The closing prices of the leading cut meats were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.37½	$3.97½	$4.25	$4.32½
Do, July	3.37½	3.95	4.25	4.32½
Do

...ealers rather busy, and the ...t the figures given below:

...m	33@36
...per lb	30@33
...	23@27
...	18@23
...	20@25
...	38@40
...n to good	30@37

...E STOCK.

...CHICAGO.		
...Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...4,336	11,093	110
...4,632	6,955	244
...5,929	12,516	369
...7,604	13,327	1,246
...5,070	8,280	580
...1,300	3,800	580
...58,871	56,371	3,429
...70,705	60,269	2,732
...29,807	83,976	2,734
...17,824	57,759	1,923
...11,426	74,414	3,192
...905	5,488	....
...1,596	4,784	164
...3,296	5,283	....
...4,245	4,934	....
...4,337	4,415	....
...34,349	24,904	164

...ontinued heavy run of stock ...en given an opportunity to ...depression characterizing it ...ious week. Excepting extra ...r a more than ordinarily good ...bout held their own—prices for ...ve sustained a further and very ... During the previous week ...s suffered the most, Texans ...slight decline, but during the ...latter class "caught it" right ...ling off 30@40c per 100 lbs. ...ows and mixed lots of butch- ...ally severe, and to Western ...beyond question, the most ...of the season. Sales ...e range of $1.75@ ...de quotation was paid in ...nces by exporters for fancy ...r 1,700 lbs. There were sev- ...00@5.20, but the total of sales ...did not exceed 800 head.—in ...tage of the week's supply, ...was done at $3.75@4.60 for ...g steers weighing from 1,100 ...30@3.75 for Texas through ...@3.00 for native butchers' ...me little demand for stockers, ...orted at $2.50@3.25. Veals ...@5.00 for thin, coarse, heavy ...week closed on a dull and

...of the Kansas City *Price Cur-* ...edge City, July 14, says:

...ground drive from Texas is ...ct estimate can be made for ...ich, as will be seen, is much ...s years. The herds which ...number 167,750 head, while ...mer 49,000. There are less ...this market for sale, and, ...range as high as last season, ...ctive and cattle are in better ...t have been sold have been ...N North and West. But very few ...shipped this season. Yearlings ...@9.00, 2-year-olds $12.00@ ...$14.50, and through beef steers ...d 2-year-old heifers command ...ce as steers, the drive in this ...aller than previous seasons, ...reased demand from the ranch-

...QUOTATIONS.

...ed steers, weighing ...ards ..... $4.85@5.20
...e, fat, well-formed ...250 to 1,450 lbs ..... 4.50@4.65
...ll-fattened steers, ...1,300 lbs ..... 4.25@4.45
...teers in fair flesh, ...1,200 lbs ..... 3.75@4.10
...or to common steers ...choice cows, for city ...ng 800 to 1,050 lbs ..... 2.40@3.25
...non cattle, weighing ..... 2.50@3.25
...thin cows, heifers, ...scalawag steers ..... 2.00@2.25
...ugh droves ..... 2.25@2.50
..... 3.25@5.00
...y hogs the market throughout ...n badly demoralized condi- ...s were virtually out of the ...supply was much in excess of ...of the Eastern trade, prices ...ay to day, and we note on the ...eek of 20@35c. The shrinkage ...was not so pronounced. The ...s opened active at an advance ...rices of the previous week of ...Monday the tendency has been ...the close there is apparent a de- ...Prices of heavy hogs are now ...have previously been since ...the decline is not yet ...in the product, and there are ...that still lower prices will be ...of the current receipts is not ...being too many grassers and ...g. Saturday's market was dull ...@3.25 for heavy packers; at ...r to good heavy shipping lots, ...@3.15 for fair to choice bacon grades, ...at $2.50@2.75. The range of ...was $3.85@4.25.

...is subject to a shrinkage of 40 ...and 80 lbs for stags.

...ontinued in light supply, and as ...increased inquiry from shippers ...e of good to extra qualities have ...We now quote poor to common ...ed at $3.40@3.60, and good ...@4.75. Exporters would pay ...ra grades.

...KANSAS CITY.

...atch to The Tribune.

...o., July 19.—The *Price Current* ...

...k. 487 head; shipments, 447; ...shippers, $3.30@4.40; native ...ers, $2.40@3.25; native cows, ...Texas, $2.00@2.75. ...348 head; shipments, 203; ...ing, $3.00@3.25; light shipping,

...ST. LOUIS.

...July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, ...and unchanged; good to choice ...ers, $4.70@4.90; light, $4.40@ ...$2.50@3.00; Colorado, $3.50 ...2,000.

...500; quiet and unchanged; ...air to choice; shipments, 250.

...CINCINNATI.

...July 19.—HOGS—Quiet: com- ...; light, $3.70@3.85; packing, ...chers', $3.85@3.90. Receipts, ...ents, 1,000.

...LUMBER.

...t was quiet and unchanged. The ...y light, and four or five sales ...rmer prices. Receivers expect ...and are dropping vessels from ...e manufacturers have to wait for ...ors, and others are piling the ...o ship it later in the season. ...oted firm at $6.25, under small ...llowing are the quotations of

...boards	$12.00 @13.00
...ch	10.00 @11.50
.....	8.50 @ 9.50
.....	7.00 @ 8.00
.....	6.00 @ 6.25
.....	1.10 @ 1.15
.....	1.40 @ 1.75

...t was fairly active and steady for ...y stuff. Following is the price-

...ch	$ 30.00
...nch	27.00@28.00
.....	25.00
...essed siding	15.50
...essed siding	13.50
...siding	11.50
...mmon, dressed	25.00
...common, dressed	22.00
...mmon, dressed	16.50
...3 in. and upwards	30.00
...3 in. and upwards	26.00
.....	16.00
...@12 in., rough	25.00@28.00
...@12 in	20.00@25.00
...@12 in	16.00@17.00
.....	10.50@11.50
.....	8.50@10.00
.....	7.00@ 8.00
.....	8.00@ 8.50
...dry	9.00@10.00
...dry	8.50@ 9.00
...20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
...g, green	7.50@ 8.00
.....	6.00@ 7.00
...d select	8.00@11.00
...essed, and headed	16.00@18.00
.....	1.50
.....	1.25@ 1.35
...andard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
.....	1.75@ 1.90
.....	75

...TELEGRAPH.

...FOREIGN.

...Dispatch to The Tribune.

...19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. ...9s 3d.

...Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s ...9s; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s ...club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s ...No. 1, 4s 3d.

...rk, 46s. Lard, 31s 6d.

...y 19—Evening.—COTTON—De- ...@4¾c; sales, 4,000 bales; spec- ...4,400; American, 3,100.

...rd—American, 31s 6d. Bacon— ...short do, 25s 6d.

...19.—PETROLEUM—17¼d.

...were received by the Chicago

...y 19—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 3d ...Winter, 9s 2d@9s 8d; spring, 7s ...6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 6d@9s 9d. ...t, 4ds. Lard, 31s 6d.

...y 19—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra ...eat dull and a shade easier;

red winter, 9s 5d; No. 3 spring, 8s 1d; No. 2 do, 8s 11d; California declined 1d. Corn a shade easier, and dull at 4s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull. Lard, 31s 6d. Bacon—Long Clear, 25s 3d; short clear, 1d lower, at 26s; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, July 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California, 9s 5d@9s 10d; white Michigan, 9s 7d; red winter, 9s 5d. Corn, 4s 2½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn firm by held. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 46s 6d; nearly due, 47s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 31s.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—COTTON—Market dull at 11 13-16@11 15-16c; futures steady; July, 11.04c; August, 11.68c; September, 11.67c; October, 11.04c; November, 10.73c; December, 10.69c; January, 10.75c.

FLOUR—Market dull and in buyers' favor; receipts, 14,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.75@4.10; common to good extra, $4.20@4.60; good to choice, $4.65@5.50; white wheat, extra, $4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.15@6.00; St. Louis, $4.10@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 467,000 bu; rejected spring, 80c; No. 3 do, 96c; No. 2do, nominal at $1.02@1.05; ungraded do, 94@95c; ungraded winter red, $1.10@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.12 @1.12½; steamer No. 2, $1.11; ungraded amber, $1.07@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.11; No. 1 do, $1.13@ 1.14; ungraded white, $1.14; No. 1 do, $1.15; No. 2 red, July, $1.11¼@1.12¼; August, $1.10 @1.11; September, $1.10¼@1.10¾. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 63c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Market dull; receipts, 123,000 bu; ungraded, 43¼@44½c; No. 2, 44⅝@44¾c; steamer, July, 44c bid; 44⅛c asked; August, 44c bid; 44½c asked; September, 45c bid; 45⅝c asked. Oats heavy; receipts, 57,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@38c; white do, 39½@41c.

HAY—Quiet, but firm at 40@45c.

HOPS—Very strong; yearlings, $4.00@7.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and firm; fair to good refining, 6⅛@6⅜c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Steady; united, 68⅝; crude, 5@ 5½c; refined, 6½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 5 15-16@6c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, but steady at 27½c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 26c.

WOOL—Light trade; domestic fleece, 32@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 15@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier; new mess, $8.00@9.00. Beef steady. Cut meats unchanged. Lard fairly active; prime steam, $6.25@6.00.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 4@6¾c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.07.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot lake, 16@16½c. Iron—Scotch pig, 19@22c; American, 15½@20c; Russia sheeting, 11½@12c.

NAILS—Cut, $2.25; clinch, $3.75@4.50.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—The following are the receipts and shipments at Milwaukee of the articles named for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding time last year:

Articles.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	RECEIPTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.
Flour, brls	41,856	32,488	41,473	30,717
Wheat, bu	158,842	452,350	188,664	200,259
Corn, bu	14,400	9,350	260	2,941
Oats, bu	36,850	59,200	14,950	58,502
Barley, bu	8,768	5,000	4,627	400
Rye, bu	8,565	4,695	5,501	8,530

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this point since the 1st of January, 1879, as compared with the corresponding time last year:

Articles.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	RECEIPTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.
Flour, brls	1,287,536	1,232,287	1,508,964	1,388,368
Wheat, bu	5,730,967	11,522,015	8,181,081	10,989,703
Oats, bu	1,102,550	1,066,845	962,601	869,954
Corn, bu	695,830	483,955	451,201	223,109
Rye, bu	230,277	230,568	278,983	433,157
Barley, bu	561,003	784,789	618,572	882,951

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—FLOUR—Dull and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; opened at a decline of 1¼c; and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.00; No. 2 do, 91¼c; July, 91½c; August, 93½c; September, 91½c; No. 3, 82c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 64c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 35½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 27⅜c. Rye neglected; No. 1, 51c. Barley nothing doing; No. 2 spring, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier. Mess pork quiet at $8.00 cash. Prime steam lard, $5.65.

HOGS—Nominal at $3.00@3.35.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, medium, $5.00; do good, $5.50; Ohio, good, $5.37½; Illinois do, fancy, $6.00; winter wheat patents, in lots, $5.75@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@ 8.50. Rye flour steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.12½; at second call—No. 2 red, July, $1.12⅝ bid, and $1.12¾ asked; August, $1.10⅝ bid, $1.10¾ asked; September, $1.09¾ bid, $1.10 asked; October, $1.09¾ bid, $1.10¼ asked. Corn—Market dull; sail mixed on track, 40@50c; at second call—sail mixed, July, 44½c bid, 44⅝c asked; August, 44½c bid, 44⅝c asked; September, 45c bid, 45¼ asked; October, 45½c bid, 45¾c asked. Oats—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Market dull; prime mess beef, 12c. Ham—Smoked, 10¼@11c; pickled, 8⅜@ 9c. Lard—Western, 6¼@6½c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Strong; creamery, 5½@5½c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 6c; refined, 6½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.07½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu, corn, 167,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western closed steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.10⅝; July, $1.10⅝ @1.10¾; August, $1.09½@1.09⅝; September, $1.09½@1.09¾. Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot and July, 43⅝@43¾c; August, 44⅛@44⅜c; September, 45⅛@45⅝c; steamer, 40½c. Oats easier and quiet; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 36@37c; Pennsylvania, 38@ 40c. Rye quiet at 58c.

HAY—Firm without change.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and a shade better; prime to choice Western packed at 11@13c.

EGGS—Dull at 9@10c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong; Rio cargoes, 11¼@14¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07½@1.08.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,910 brls; wheat, 164,000 bu, of which 29,700 bu is new Southern; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 2,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 161,000 bu; corn, 32,600 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 640,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19.—OATS—Market easier at 36@38½c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at $2.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; quoted at 9½@ 9¾c. Bulk meats market easier; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 4¾c. Bacon dull, weak and lower; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 5⅝c; clear, 5¾c.

BEAN—Irregular at 65@65c.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary to prime, $15.00 @16.00; prime, $18.00@19.00; choice, $22.00@ 23.00.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05 @1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee, demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15c. Sugar steady with a good demand; common to good common, 6@6¼c; fair to full fair, 6½@6¾c; prime to choice, 7@7½c; yellow clarified, 7¼@7½c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@26c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@ 30c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice, market dull, at 6½@7½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, 94½@95c; cash, 94½c; July, 93@94½c, closing at 93⅞c bid August; 93⅞c September; No. 3 red, 90⅞@91c cash. Corn dull; 33⅞@34c cash; 33¼c bid July; 33⅝@33¾c August; 34⅞c asked September. Oats lower; 28½@29c for cash; 27¼@ 28c July; 24¼c bid for August; 24c September. Rye dull; 48c bid cash.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu, corn, 167,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western closed steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.10⅝; July, $1.10⅝ @1.10¾; August, $1.09½@1.09⅝; September, $1.09½@1.09¾. Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot and July, 43⅝@43¾c; August, 44⅛@44⅜c; September, 45⅛@45⅝c; steamer, 40½c. Oats easier and quiet; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 36@37c; Pennsylvania, 38@ 40c. Rye quiet at 58c.

HAY—Firm without change.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and a shade better; prime to choice Western packed at 11@13c.

EGGS—Dull at 9@10c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong; Rio cargoes, 11¼@14¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07½@1.08.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,910 brls; wheat, 164,000 bu, of which 29,700 bu is new Southern; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 2,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 161,000 bu; corn, 32,600 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 640,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19.—OATS—Market easier at 36@38½c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at $2.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; quoted at 9½@ 9¾c. Bulk meats market easier; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 4¾c. Bacon dull, weak and lower; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 5⅝c; clear, 5¾c.

BEAN—Irregular at 65@65c.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary to prime, $15.00 @16.00; prime, $18.00@19.00; choice, $22.00@ 23.00.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05 @1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee, demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15c. Sugar steady with a good demand; common to good common, 6@6¼c; fair to full fair, 6½@6¾c; prime to choice, 7@7½c; yellow clarified, 7¼@7½c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@26c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@ 30c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice, market dull, at 6½@7½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, 94½@95c; cash, 94½c; July, 93@94½c, closing at 93⅞c bid August; 93⅞c September; No. 3 red, 90⅞@91c cash. Corn dull; 33⅞@34c cash; 33¼c bid July; 33⅝@33¾c August; 34⅞c asked September. Oats lower; 28½@29c for cash; 27¼@ 28c July; 24¼c bid for August; 24c September. Rye dull; 48c bid cash.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu, corn, 167,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.03½; amber Michigan, spot, $1.01½; July, $1.01¼; August, $1.00; No. 3 do, Northwest, 98c; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.08; do new, $1.02; July, $1.01¼; August and September, $1.00; No. 3 red, new, 97½c; Western amber, new, $1.01½; do July, $1.00. Corn dull; high mixed, 38½c; No. 2 spot and August, 38c; September held at 38½c; No. 2 white, 40½c; damaged, 31½c. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 113,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—COTTON—Market dull and prices a shade lower at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Family, $4.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat easier at 92@98c; receipts, 87,000 bu; shipments, 80,000 bu. Corn scarce and firm at 40½@41c cash; 40c August. Oats quiet but firm at 33@36c. Rye in good demand; new, 58 @59c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Demoralized by yellow-fever reports; everything nominally lower. Pork easier; sales at $8.50@9.00. Lard dull; current make, $5.80. Bulk meats dull and lower at $3.20, $4.00, and $4.25. Bacon dull and lower at $3.87½ @4.00, $4.80, $5.00@5.12½.

WHISKY—In good demand at full prices; $1.05.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet at 12c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red and amber, 95c. Corn steady; white, 45c; mixed, 42c. Oats steady with fair demand; white, 36c; mixed, 34c. Rye steady at 55c.

HAY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork nominal at $10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 7¾c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3¾@3¾c; clear rib, 4½@4½c; clear, 4¾@5c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, 9½@11c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.05.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and nominal. Corn steady and quiet; sales 7,500 bu in lots at 41c for high mixed; 40½c for No. 2; 39c for sample. Oats quiet and lower; sales 2,300 bu No. 2 Chicago at 36c. Rye dull; sales 200 bu; No. 2 Western, 60c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; boats scarce; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,467 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 484,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Railroad—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 47,113 bu. Canal—Wheat, 316,702 bu; corn, 88,668 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 19.—FLOUR—Dull but prices well sustained.

GRAIN—Corn—Quiet; mixed and yellow, 47½@ 48c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 43@45c; No. 2 white, 41½@42c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. Rye, 68@70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; corn, 50,000 bu; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; corn, 65,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 19.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts 25,630 bu; shipments, 12,049 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 90c; July, 90½c; No. 3 cash, 86½c; July, 87½c. Corn—Receipts, 5,800 bu; shipments, 3,639 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 29½c; July, 29½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra, nominal at $1.11; No. 1 white, $1.06½ asked; July, $1.06½; August, $1.03½; September, $1.03½; milling No. 1, $1.04; new No. 1, $1.04½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,241 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 438 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 red, cash and July, 98c; August, 96@97½c. Corn firm at 36@36½c. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 24@26½c August.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 4¾c. Lard, $5.87½.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 Duluth spring, to arrive, 76½c. Corn lower; No. 2 Western, 44c; rejected, 43c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 19.—HIGHWINES—Firm and higher; sales 200 brls at $1.04½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet with 60⅝c bid; advanced to 70½c, declined to 68⅝c, advanced to 70½c, at which price it closed; shipments, 68,000 brls, averaging 44,000; transactions, 200,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 74⅝c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Business continues quiet in all departments, but prices are firm and unchanged. Cotton goods in light demand and steady. Dark prints in moderate request, but not active. Staple worsted dress goods in fair demand. Men's wear woolens generally quiet, but stocks light and prices firm. Kentucky jeans firmly held. Foreign goods dull and steady.

WOOL.

BOSTON, July 19.—WOOL—Receipts large; stocks accumulating. The demand runs on medium grades. Fine wool neglected; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 37½@41c; Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, 35@38c; coarse and low fleece, 32@34c; combing and delaine, 40@44c; unwashed combing, 30c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull and lower to sell at 26c.

MARINE NEWS.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The problem of steam-towing upon the Erie Canal appears to be nearer a successful solution today than at any time before. It is being tried with what is called the "Illinois Coupled Boats" system—a steamboat and a consort. These are respectively the Emma and the Hathaway. The former is loaded with 7,300 bushels of wheat, and the latter with 7,800 bushels. They arrived here at 6:30 this morning. The Emma left Buffalo with State-Engineer Seymour, E. Sweet, Jr., Division-Engineer, and W. L. Lasher, Resident Engineer of the Eastern Division; Thomas Evershed, Division Engineer, and John Bisgood, Resident Engineer of the Western Division, on board. These gentlemen are keeping an accurate log of the amount of coal used, weighing the ashes each day, noting the time it takes to pass a lock, time of passing every structure, together with the distance between each, and in fact everything necessary to give the data which will solve the problem. They also have on board a tachometer—an instrument used for determining the velocity of the current. The boats go from Buffalo to New York, subject to careful tests during the entire trip, in order to learn what obstacles remain to be overcome in steam navigation of the canal. All experiments so far have been exceedingly encouraging, and as the officials proceed day after day upon their trip, they are more and more satisfied of its practicability. In running the two boats, the consort is ahead, being pushed by the steamer. Of course it is impossible to lock both through at the same time. They are so arranged as to be quickly disconnected, and the consort pushed into the lock on one side, the steamer backing a short distance and coming into the other side of the lock. Thus the two boats pass through in little more time than it usually takes to lock a single boat.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer*, 17th.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, July 20.—Passed up—Props J. Bertschy, Toledo, St. Paul. Gordon Campbell, Mary Mills, Winslow, J. S. Fay with J. F. Card, Escanaba and consort, Michigan and barges, David W. Rust and consort, Salina and barges, Araxes and barges; schrs Iosco, Niagara, Mystic Star, Moonlight, Heather Belle, Sam Flint, Java, G. C. Trumpf.

Down—Props Benton, Russia, Commodore, Colorado, St. Louis; simrs W. R. Clinton, D. F. Bose and barges, Superior and consort, Tempest and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, Oakland and barges, Passaic and barges, Sanilac and consort, Mayflower and barges, Bay City and barges; schr Bessie Berwick.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; weather fine.

A PURIFYING CURRENT.

A strong current flowed from the lake and up the main river yesterday, and the filthy and black matter was greatly purified by the clear water from old Michigan.

The South Branch also got a corresponding benefit from the inward flow of water, and, unless there is another long period of prevailing southwesterly winds and a fall of water in the lake, Chicago River will be purified in a short time.

A SAD RECORD.

The following was found on a scrap of paper near Beaver Creek, Thursday, and was no doubt the sad record of the six men who lost their lives on the night of July 3, while endeavoring to reach Buffalo in a yacht:

JULY 3—1.—We cannot weather it any longer; blowing a gale; give up all hope. Good-bye.

SIX MEN FROM PORT COLBORNE.

A QUICK ROUND TRIP.

The prop Scotia, of the Commercial Line, is credited with a very quick round trip between Buffalo and this port. She left the former place at 5:40 a. m. on the 6th inst., and ran to Cleveland, where she remained eight hours taking on coal and merchandise. Thence she went to Saginaw Bay, touching at Bay City and Tawas, and taking on 8,468 brls of salt. She steamed to this port and discharged her cargo, and loaded with 56,000 bu of corn for Buffalo, which port she reached at 3 p. m. last Wednesday, having made the round trip in less than two and a half days. Capt. T. H. Howland commands her.

LAKE SQUALLS.

Toronto *Globe*, 18th: "Lake Ontario has some experience of squalls as well as Lake Michigan, although we don't have them so bad down here. The stmr Spartan was struck by a sudden squall on Wednesday evening, about twenty miles east of Toronto, which the Captain declared to be one of the heaviest he was ever out in. It was feared by some that the boat would go over, and there was considerable excitement among the passengers, many of whom suffered a drenching from the spray."

A TORPEDO STEAMER COMING HERE

An exchange says it is learned that the United States torpedo stmr Intrepid has been ordered to proceed to Lake Michigan, having been transferred for general service on the lakes. Her Captain states that he has ascertained it will be possible to take the Intrepid through via the Hudson River and Erie Canal. She will be here early in September, in all probability.

NEW RULINGS.

Under the new rulings, all vessels carrying two spars must carry papers and be classified as schooners. Many were heretofore classed as barges, inasmuch as they carried only lower sails, and were not what are considered in nautical parlance as full-rigged schooners. The Keepsake, formerly known as a barge, has been compelled to take out papers in which she classified as a schooner, and all other barges similarly rigged will be compelled to do so.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The arrivals during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening included 14 sail and 9 steam craft, and the departures 30 sail and 11 steam vessels.

The excursion boats were all largely patronized yesterday, and there was more than the usual excitement at Clark street bridge, and a bigger crowd of lookers-on. As far as ascertained, everything passed off quietly.

One of the quickest trips made this season was that of the schr Wells Burt, Capt. Chamberlain, from Cleveland to this port in four days. Only 30 hours were occupied in running from St. Helena Shoals to Chicago. Good smart sailing that!

ELSEWHERE.

The prop Mohawk is being converted into a barge at Buffalo.

The Toronto Harbor-Master has commenced a suit against the proprietors of the stmrs Rothesay and Chicora for racing between Toronto and Niagara last Saturday week, and has also warned all the lake steamers against racing.

Oswego vessel men were (Friday last) looking for an advance in coal freights from that port and Charlotte. The schr Hoboken has loaded coal at the latter port, for Chicago, at 85c per ton.

The Toledo *Commercial* of Friday reports that a number of Union seamen had badly beaten non-Union men on the schrs William Shupe and E. R. Williams because they shipped for less than the rate of wages promulgated by the Union.

The United States revenue cutter Fessenden was at Cleveland, at last accounts, where her officers have been examining the papers of Captains and engineers, nineteen of whom were found without licenses. Up to the present time this year the Fessenden has reported more steam craft for infractions of the navigation and revenue laws than were reported during the entire season of 1878.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Evans' Slip.
Prop I. H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Lawrence, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Bismarck, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.
Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Bay City, salt, Onondaga.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Union, White Lake, bark, North Branch.
Schr Annie Tomlinson, White Lake, wood, North Branch.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Eldorado, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Oak-Leaf, Ludington, lumber, Chicago avenue.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr D. R. Martin, Duncan City, lumber, Market.
Schr Stampede, Michigan City, light, Rush street.
Schr Grenada, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Cuyahoga, Pierport, bark, North Branch.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Ada Medora, Marquette, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Gladiator, Charlevoix, bark, North Branch.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Polk street.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber, ——.
Schr Guiding Star, Bay City, salt, Onondaga.
Schr L. M. Mason, Manistee, l

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. R. Poor, Boston, is at the Tremont.

Henry Davis, of Abnapee, is at the Gardner.

J. T. Drummond, of Alton, is at the Gardner.

W. K. Shelly, Peoria, is a guest of the Tremont.

Judge Jacob Burnett, Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

Capt. George W. Baxter, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

F. C. Weir, Cincinnati, is registered at the Sherman.

H. D. Dement, Dixon, Ill., is a guest of the Sherman.

William Oldgrift, Jr., Toronto, is located at the Tremont.

Samuel Woolner, Peoria, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

W. H. Ross, Macon, Ga., is among the guests of the Palmer.

George C. Hazelton, Boscobel, Wis., is registered at the Palmer.

J. B. Burnett, Agent Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

G. O'Hara, Toledo, Secretary of the Wabash Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Thomas J. Gallagher, of the St. Louis *Republican*, is sojourning at the Pacific.

United States Senator T. W. Ferry, Grand Rapids, Mich., is domiciled at the Palmer.

William Stapleton, of the St. Louis *Republican*, formerly of this city, is stopping at the Sherman.

W. F. Sullivan, Cincinnati, Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Commissioner De Wolf received the report of the Inspector of the Third Ward yesterday, but there was nothing startling in it. The tenement-houses there are in pretty fair condition.

Mr. Peter S. Meserole, for the last fifteen years a resident of Chicago, and in active business here, died at his home, 1070 West Monroe street, Saturday afternoon. His funeral will be at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. F. S. Hass, of No. 168 Chestnut street, who has established a sewing-school for poor women and a German Society for the support of sick women, returns thanks to the many contributors who have aided her in her efforts. The Society will hold a picnic in Wright's Grove July 31.

Robert Frydrychowicz, a native of Poland, but since 1871 a resident of Chicago, has taken pity upon suffering humanity, and announces over his old-time signature that he intends to use that signature no more. He is going to apply to the Circuit Court for permission to call himself Robert Fry hereafter. This is a good deal better than turning Smith into Smythe or Tomkins into Tompkyns.

About fifty plumbers and gasfitters held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 7 Clark street to complete the organization of a Union. All present signed their names to the roll. A constitution and by-laws were adopted similar to those governing other trade organizations. After considerable discussion on the object and aims of the Union, it was decided to adjourn to meet at No. 110 North Desplaines street Sunday at 3 p. m., when permanent officers will be elected.

A committee from the various lodges of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel held a meeting yesterday morning at the Sherman House to make arrangements for a grand picnic to raise money with which to erect an entertain the Grand Lodge which meets here in January. The Committee organized and elected M. Oestreicher President, A. Weil Secretary, and L. Davidson Treasurer. A sub-committee was appointed to find suitable grounds for the picnic. An adjournment was then had.

And yet Peter Welsh is not happy. He is the man from Canada who deposited his money in a Clark street faro-bank, and then drew checks for small amounts on the fund, which he compelled the bankers to cash. His last check was for $23, and to get rid of him the banker, or rather gambler, bought him a ticket to Milwaukee. Welsh used this last money in retaining an attorney named Sazerac to begin a suit against the proprietor of the bank for $400 additional which he claims to have lost, and which they refuse to allow him to draw checks upon.

Hugh Kelley, 15 years of age, living with his parents at No. 40 Crosby street, was run down at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the corner of Crosby and Larrabee streets by a horse which was given to one of his companions to hold, and which was frightened at a passing procession headed by a band of music. The horse plunged forward upon the sidewalk and trampled upon Kelley, who was standing next to the boy holding him. Dr. Cunningham, who called to attend him at his home, found severe and painful injuries about the lower portion of the abdomen, which, however, are not regarded as fatal.

The representatives of the various societies who have been for some weeks arranging for the Irish National demonstration to be held at Ogden's Grove, July 15, held another meeting yesterday afternoon. The several committees reported, showing that the arrangements were being rapidly completed, and that the affair promised to be a success. The Executive Committee reported that John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, had consented to be one of the orators of the day, and that the tickets were being easily disposed of. The Committee will have in charge the completion of the arrangements, and will meet Wednesday and Saturday evenings at Burke's Hotel.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning Patrick O'Leary, of No. 266 North Halsted street, and Patrick Mullidy, of No. 13 Pratt street, found a young man, giving the name of Edward Dooley, lying in a helpless condition at the east end of Erie street bridge. It was at first thought that he had been injured accidentally or by foot-pads, but City Physician Dunne, who made a careful examination, failed to find traces of any such injuries, and was of the opinion that apoplexy was the cause. He was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. Nothing could be ascertained concerning the young man save that he was about 25 years of age, single, and was employed on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

George W. Creelman, of the "Point Pleasant" House, South Boston, Mass., writes to the Chief of Police for information in regard to a young man named Farwell, whom he supposes to have been connected with the press of this city. Farwell had been stopping at the house for a month or so, and last Wednesday afternoon, just before the tornado struck Boston, he went out in a sail-boat with two other gentlemen. Neither boat nor men have since been heard of. Farwell was slim, dark, about 28 or 30 years of age, gentlemanly in appearance, and well-dressed. He was a good musician, played billiards very well, and was short of funds. Either because of the last two qualifications, or from some words which he let drop, the supposition on the part of the "Point Pleasant" folks is, that he was a reporter of a Chicago paper. No person of the name is known as connected with any Chicago paper.

The Asbury Chapel Mission School, on Kossuth street, near the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Crossing, was presented yesterday afternoon with a carefully selected library of 500 volumes and 100 song books. The presentation was made by Mr. J. D. L. Harvey. This gentleman has raised the money for the object among some of the business men of the city. Prominent among those who donated money were P. D. Armour, Libby, McNeill & Libby, T. W. Harvey, J. H. McAvoy, J. A. Wilson, Methodist S. S. Union, R. D. Fowler, Joseph Armour, A. Booth, W. D. Messinger, C. D. Gossage & Co., R. C. Meldrum, E. L. Brand, S. Hyman & Co., and many others. The names of all and the amounts given are to be printed, framed, and hung up in the Sunday-school room. After the regular routine exercises were gone through with, recitations and solos were given by the scholars, and Mr. Harvey made a formal presentation of the books, which were received by the Superintendent on behalf of the school. If the men who have contributed toward this good work could have been present, they would have been amply repaid by the expressions of delight indulged in by the children. Resolutions expressing the sincere thanks of the school to Mr. Harvey and his fellow-workers were unanimously adopted. In conclusion, a few remarks were made by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, and a street-lamp was presented to the school.

CRIMINAL.

Thomas Lynch and James Jameson are prisoners at the Armory, charged with robbing Robert Ryan of $22 in some State street saloon Saturday night. Ryan is himself locked up until he sobers up sufficiently to tell a straight story and swear against the prisoners.

Patrick Welsh, an incorrigible sneak-thief, was caught at 7:30 yesterday morning in the act of stealing several articles from a barn in the rear of No. 317 West Twelfth street, owned and occupied by Henry Volke. He was turned over to Officer Flynn, and locked up at the Twelfth Street Station.

Saturday evening Edward Devlin was arrested upon a warrant charging him with stealing a gold wedding-ring and a pair of sleeve buttons from Mrs. Mary McGovern, of No. 89 West Washington street. Yesterday morning when Mrs. McGovern awoke she found the missing articles lying in a little pill-box at the door, where they had been left over night.

Paul and Caroline Steinberg, of No. 140 Canalport avenue, are under arrest for cruelty to children, upon a warrant sworn out by O. L. Dudley, agent of the Humane Society. Neighbors represent that they cruelly beat their 6-year-old son in a shocking manner, and smother his cries of agony under a feather-bed. The case, however, does not appear to be a very serious one.

In endeavoring to arrest Henry Lubbeke for disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street, Officer Charles J. Johnson had the forefinger of his right hand badly lacerated upon a spike in an iron fence, which he grabbed in order to resist a violent attack made upon him by his prisoner. He will be incapacited for duty for several days.

Joseph Godin is booked at the Armory for larceny, bastardy, and keeping a policy shop. The first charge is for the theft of $15; the second is on complaint of Stephani Rauh, who swears that Mrs. Anna Rauh is teaching her children to call him father; and the third is for keeping a policy shop at No. 1187 Wentworth avenue, which is extensively patronized by negroes. Godin says the charges amount to nothing at all.

Michael Clark, a bartender already under bail for breaking a man's leg while ejecting him from a saloon at the corner of State and Harrison streets, is determined to get his name in the papers and the police court dockets. He is in the habit of going over into the North Division periodically and beating his wife. Her next-door neighbors, Michael and Ann Curry, attempted to prevent him one night last week, and he turned the tables upon them. The charges are assault and battery upon Michael Curry, and assault with intent to kill his wife, Ann Curry.

Annnitta Martini, the woman charged with stealing the diamonds and jewelry which were recovered from George S. Poppers' pawnshop, corner of Clark and Taylor streets, and belonging to Mrs. L. Salbinger, of No. 315 Hubbard street, will be brought into court to-day, and prosecuted for the theft, as it is now believed that she stole them, and the theft can be proven. The woman, it appears, is quite notorious for sneak-thieving, and other thievish pranks, and the wonder is that such a creature could find employment as a servant. Thus far there is no clew to the woman's handsome accomplice who took the goods to the pawnbroker. The police suspicion of young Feldman was utterly absurd.

Minor arrests: Some thirty worthless men and boys who make a practice of seeking their lodging in freight-cars and along the breakwater and piers, were brought in for vagrancy by Lieut. Max Kipley and squad; about sixteen prostitutes arrested early yesterday morning in the Twenty-second police district; William Doble, Proctor Cooler, Hattie Brown, and Annie Landers, four very young people who were in search of more Sunday enjoyments than the law permits; James Clark, alias Hickey, brought in for vagrancy; William Smith, charged with robbing Lottie Grant, of No. 23 Union street, of $1.75 cash; Michael Millmore, a night scavenger, charged with stealing red signal lanterns from in front of street excavations and obstructions.

At 4:30 yesterday morning Lieut. Hayes and Officers Murnane and Duffy captured at the foot of Harrison street John McPhillips, Jimmy Johnson, Joseph Gorman, George Harris, and Thomas Fitzgerald, five notorious thieves, who had been out to the bumboats and the Government Pier all night. After having been locked up young Fitzgerald was induced to own up that he and another thief had burglarized Mollie O'Connell's house of prostitution on Pacific avenue, and had stolen about $120 worth of silverware. He told also how they had secreted the plunder under the house until such time as they could carry it away. The property was easily recovered, and Murray arrested shortly thereafter. Gorman is the notorious young scoundrel who was the cause of the bumboat riots a few days ago, and Johnson is an equally daring and desperate thief.

John Hofmeister, a butcher from Leadville, who arrived here Saturday, was knocked down and robbed at 8 o'clock Saturday evening in the immediate vicinity of the Water-Works in the North Division. The robber was a man giving the name of James Harrington, whom Hofmeister met at Bloomington. During their stay here they had sundry drinks together, and Harrington led his victim to the Water-Works for the express purpose of robbing him. At 12:30 in the morning Dectives Wiley and Murnane arrested on Clark street for drunken and disorderly conduct, a man who registered at the Armory as James Harrington, and some time later Station-Keeper Mahoney identified the valise which the prisoner had with him as that stolen from Hofmeister. There was stolen, besides this valise, $16 in cash, which Harrington had about used up in paying for liquor. An old shawl in the valise, which was identified by Mr. Hofmeister, was stolen by Harrington from some house of ill-repute. The police intend to have something done to the watchman at the Water-Works. They say he witnessed the assault and robbery, and instead of lending a helping hand when the victim called upon him, he booted him off the premises.

ALMOST A CALAMITY.

THERE WAS A PANIC AT THE FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH,

corner of Halsted and Congress streets, yesterday forenoon, that for a few minutes promised to result disastrously. Fortunately, order was restored before any casualties occurred. This church-edifice is very old, and, it is reported, extremely weak. For months past there have been grave doubts expressed as to the safe condition of the floor, and very many of the people of that parish have sought religious privilege elsewhere on this account. They were unwilling to intrust themselves to the uncertain condition of the building.

Yet for some unaccountable reason the church was unusually full yesterday morning at the 8 o'clock mass. Nearly every sitting was occupied by devout worshipers, who either were not aware of the weakness of the floor or careless as to the possible effects of overcrowding it. The priest had reached that part of the service where the communion is celebrated, when

THERE WAS A REPORT

as loud as though a small cannon had been fired beneath the floor. Fast following upon this unexpected detonation was a second, and third, and then the cry arose that the floor was giving way.

With this startling announcement the congregation rose, and at once began the indiscriminate scramble for safety. The men and women were fairly frantic with excitement, and, crowding, crushing, pulling, pushing, they began the struggle for exit. Many were thrown down and trampled upon and received severe bruises, but, strange to say, as examination afterwards proved, there were no broken limbs. The priests did all they could to quiet the wild and almost ungovernable throng, and, after an urgent appeal, succeeded in stopping the flight of the congregation. When this was done, the priests stated that they would not continue the mass, as they did not consider the building safe. A great many of the congregation who had succeeded in getting out of the church refused to return, but, strangely enough, those who were still in the building, ascertaining that they were frightened, but not injured, picked themselves up, straightened themselves out, and went back to their seats. Then they insisted that the mass be continued to the end, and this in face of the fact that there was an impending possibility

OF THE FLOOR SAGGING AT ANY MOMENT,

and parting in the centre. The priests complied with the request of the congregation, and the mass was said.

At 9 o'clock mass was again said in the church.

Those who attend this church say that the floor has been considered unsafe for some months past. There has been a marked depression in the centre, attributed to weakened beams and insufficient support. From this it has been the feeling that at any moment when the building was occupied there might arise a calamity that would be horrible to contemplate. The ground floor of the church is used for fairs and other church festivals. This story is about twelve feet in the clear. The auditorium of the church is above this, and is reached by a staircase leading from the vestibule that opens upon the street. So it will be seen that, should the floor at any time of service give way, the congregation would be precipitated the above given distance to the ground floor. What with the terrible fall, the breaking of timbers, the mutilations, the confused commingling of bodies, the terror, and other horrors of such an occurrence, the result of an accident of this kind can

BE EASILY PICTURED

to the imagination. The strange thing is that people, with the insecurities of such a building well known, and the possible result before their eyes, will continue to frequent such a structure.

It is stated by members of this congregation that some steps were taken weeks ago to secure new and safer quarters, and that reports as to the insecurity of the old church were made to the proper officials. Had an investigation been made and the condition of the building ascertained, it is hardly possible that the congregation would have been allowed to continue there.

It is the opinion that the snapping and cracking which so alarmed the congregation yesterday was occasioned by the giving away of beams beneath the floor. Fortunately the extreme point or tension was not reached, and the floor, beyond sagging a little, still remains intact.

SUPT. O'DONNELL.

THE ORDER WILL BE ENFORCED.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday afternoon found Acting-Superintendent O'Donnell smoking his cigar in his private room at Police Headquarters, and improved the opportunity to inquire of him what results, if any, had been realized from the issuance of his order in regard to gambling. The Superintendent said that it was early yet, and that only a few reports had been received. These came from members of the Harrison street force, and within forty-eight hours he expected to have a more or less complete list of the "bad men" against whom the order was directed.

"I suppose," said the reporter, "that this order means all it says?"

"Yes," said Capt. O'Donnell, "the police know now what they have got to do, and they must go on and do it, or else the city will get men that will."

"How are you going to fix the gambling-houses? How do you propose to get in these places in view of the McAllister decision?"

"Well, we will see. Suppose you go in there and lose money. Then you 'squeal,' and get out a warrant. The police will serve that warrant somehow. If it covers the keeper and inmates we'll get him legally. These houses can't run without cappers and ropers-in; that is, bunko can't, and if the orders are carried out it will soon be unhealthy for all that class. They must either go away or be driven away, just which comes first."

The talk which followed was of a general character, but the Superintendent conveyed the impression that he was fully in earnest in his determination to suppress at least the most objectionable features of gambling. The steerers are to be driven off the streets and away from the depots, and, if the houses are to run, it will have to be with a man at the door, the open-house system being played out for a while at least.

MILITIA NOTES.

George W. Taylor has been elected First-Lieutenant and James A. Miller Second-Lieutenant of B Company, Sixth Battalion.

Maj. P. J. Hennessy and Capt. John McKeough, of the Second Regiment, start this morning upon a trip to Minnesota, to be absent two weeks.

Lieut. E. F. McQuade, of E Company, Second Regiment, has tendered his resignation, on a plea that a press of business prevents him from attending to his duties.

The Sixteenth Battalion will take a trip to Geneva Aug. 1 to participate in the celebration to be held there in honor of the emancipation of the West India Islands.

The new armory of the Second Regiment, Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash avenue, is being calcimined and painted. The companies will be able to drill by this week Wednesday.

Capt. J. R. Tievett, D Company, Ninth Battalion, recommends the discharge of Private William F. Schweizer "for the good of the service." Forwarded to Springfield. Approved.

The following officers have been elected in Battery D, First Light Artillery: Edgar P. Toney, Major; Frank S. Allen, First Lieutenant; William H. Bailey and Stephen Athy, Second Lieutenants.

Capt. William L. Lindsey, Company G, First Regiment, requests the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Private C. F. A. Stevens, and again requests that the case of Private Isaac Rubel be traced.

In consequence of the resignation of Maj. Theodore C. Hubbard the Sixteenth Battalion (colored) are without a Major. They have agreed upon a candidate, and have forwarded a request asking for an election. The battalion is reported in a pretty good condition.

Capt. Richard Robins, late of the regular army, and Adjutant of the Sixth Battalion, I. N. G., will open a cadet school for boys and young men on Sept. 15 for military drill. Capt. Robins claims to be very highly recommended for the undertaking by the highest military authorities in the city.

Capt. S. H. Kenney, of Company E, Tenth Battalion, recommends the discharge of forty-six officers and men, they having served their full term of five years. This recommendation was forwarded and approved, but it is hard to see where the Captain gets his dates from, as the time of the First Regiment does not expire until September.

Capt. W. H. W. Allington, Company E, Twelfth Battalion, recommends the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Privates Jacob Beanning, Anthony Huber, Sydney L. Weller, James Barrett, Joseph Dorsey, Patrick Christopher, Thomas Christopher, William Purdy, Alexander Purdy, Maurice M. Dooley, Nicholas F. Werts, Michael Whalen, Charles Cotton, and Michael McDermott. Forwarded and heartily approved.

Capt. R. E. Moore, of the first colored company of State militia in Chicago, and who is at present acting Commander of the Sixteenth Battalion, is corresponding with the Colored National Guard throughout the United States for a reunion of all companies, to be held in this city Aug. 17 and 18. Capt. W. H. Barzey, of the Attucks Guards, of St. Louis, is working up considerable interest at that point, and they anticipate a grand time in view of the fact that, besides the picnic, banquet, and other entertainment, there will be a convention held to discuss matters of importance concerning colored militia.

NOT THE MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 20.—In to-day's edition of your paper I noticed my name in you list of well-known confidence men. Permit me to state that I have as yet through life earned my livelihood honestly, as both my business places attest. Probably some one else, with whom I am not acquainted, has appropriated my name. If so, I trust you will allow me to vindicate myself against his unjust action by allowing this short correction a space in your valuable journal.

EDWARD MARSH, 77 South Halsted street.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, an institution founded in 1841, which has a corps of experienced instructors, and is well provided with material for instruction. Students are thoroughly prepared for the best colleges and scientific schools.

A Burglar's Ruse.

Chambers' Journal.

The Bill Sikes fraternity, in following out their profession of house-breaking, sometimes give evidence of an amount of ingenuity worthy of a better cause. A burglar concealed under the bed of a married couple, by some incautious movement, almost betrayed his presence, the noise he made being sufficient to make the wife call her husband's attention to the sound. "It's only one of the dogs," was the sleepy answer, and, snapping his fingers, he called by its name one of his favorites which was supposed to be present. The thief's presence of mind did not desert him, though on the brink of discovery; for, dividing the situation at once, he immediately licked the extended hand, in the hope of confirming the gentleman's surmise. This clever ruse was not, however, we believe, successful, though one might say it deserved to be for its boldness and ingenuity.

The Missing Link.

A drunken man was swaying unsteadily in a Virginia City street, according to the *Chronicle*, when a dog with a tin-pan tied to its tail ran between his legs. The collision was so forcible that the man was upset, and the dog ran on minus a piece of its tail. The man got up bewildered, rubbed the bruised end of his spinal column, picked up the dog's tail, and thus soliloquized: "This is (hic) unfortunate! Never before knowed or suspected I had sich a thing as a tail till I go an' fall down an' break it off. Might made a (hic) fortune 'ziblin' myself as man with tail. There'd be millions in it,—millions (hic) in it! 'Tis my luck. Whenever I get a good thing it's always gone before I (hic) find it out."

Pure candy and poor candy. For the former, go to Dawson's; for the latter, elsewhere.

A quiet and pleasant home is insured to all mothers that use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for their little ones. It contains nothing injurious.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, or a bruise, sprain, or cut, use "Brown's Household Panacea." A wonderful remedy. Price, 25 cents.

EIGHT HOURS.

Talk by Ira Steward to the Trade and Labor Council.

A Blast at the "Conspiracy Law"—The Indignant Streeter.

The Eight-Hour League Denounce Commissioner Waller for His Course.

TRADE AND LABOR.

IRA STEWARD.

The Trade and Labor Council met yesterday afternoon at Uhlich's Hall for the apparently sole object of giving Mr. Ira Steward another opportunity to talk on the eight-hour question. Something like 100 men, with a very small sprinkling of women and children, made up the audience. Mr. D. R. Streeter presided. Mr. Steward was introduced to the meeting, and set out at once upon his speech, drawn from a formidable pile of manuscript lying before him. He had a good deal to say about the power and rights of labor, the influence of good habits, etc., reinforcing his own statements with many quotations, and touching now and then on the eight-hour question. The millennium of labor reform, as he put it, was the absorbing of monopolies out of existence. Up to this point the speaker had only referred to his manuscript occasionally to help him out. Now he proceeded to read some reflections on "How to Get a Living," and the pile gradually grew less in size. What he read, particularly his remarks in regard to the condition of women under the present system of things, his exposition of what he conceives to be true economy and real extravagance, sounded very much like what he lately delivered at Farwell Hall. Once Mr. Steward looked at his watch, and said he had written something on the subject of "Human Progress"; but, unless it was committed to memory, or very carefully listened to, it was apt to lose its force. He was really in doubt, he said, as to whether he had best read it or not, and would like some indication from the audience as to whether they wished him to go on or let the matter go. Being invited to give an indication, the audience proceeded to indicate by pounding the floor with their feet. Somewhat encouraged, the speaker went on to show at length that human progress—that is to say, prosperity—depended upon the obtaining of wealth and upon its possession and enjoyment. All this led up to a demand for a reduction of the hours of labor as a wealth-increaser. It was 5 o'clock when Mr. Steward turned the last page of his manuscript, without having really said anything that he had not previously said, either at Ogden's Grove or Farwell Hall. In winding up he referred to Commissioner Waller's letter to Frank Adams on the subject of presenting city employes with 40 cents a day through reducing the hours of labor, with the suggestion that both Waller and Adams should be retired and their official life be made as uncomfortable for them as possible. The suggestion was received with deafening applause. In bidding farewell to Chicago, Mr. Steward returned his thanks for the reception accorded him, and credited the workingmen of Chicago for having railroaded the eight-hour movement into a prominence it had never before assumed. [Applause.]

The Chairman read

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS

for the general information of the meeting:

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ILLINOIS!

HALL OF CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 16, CHICAGO, July 15, 1879—BROTHERS: We have to present to you the startling fact that four members of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, namely, Messrs. J. A. Woodward, James O'Leary, Thomas Joyce, and J. J. O'Brien, were arrested under what is termed the "Conspiracy law," and are now held in $1,000 bonds each to answer to the Criminal Court on the charge of conspiring to injure the business of Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, proprietors of an establishment here known as the Lakeside Printing Company.

As the result of the trial affects every wage-worker in the State for weal or woe, it is necessary for you to understand just what constitutes "conspiring to injure the business," etc., of a firm, in the eyes of the Chicago Justice who rendered the decision which jeopardizes the personal liberty of these members of our Union.

Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, who issued a book which they dignify with the title of "City Directory," run by what most tradesmen call a "scab shop," but what printers term a "rat office"—that is, they employ boys, incompetents, and men who have never experienced the benefits of harmonious and united organization.

Not long since the Union and non-union men of Chicago held a meeting, and it was resolved to let past differences settle themselves; but for the future we are determined to act more wisely, and as a result about 200 people were taken into the Union, which left very few who would work for the firm of Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, for less than the Union rate of wages. Hence this firm resorted to the old trick of importing men to do their work, thus succeeding with their imported "rats" in getting out the poorest job of the kind ever attempted; but in the meantime our Union used every persuasive art to induce the "rats" to desert the sinking ship and come over to the Union. Many of them did so, which so exasperated the above firm that through a sleek attorney, named Tuthill, this conspiracy law was resurrected, and under its provisions these men were arrested, carried before a Justice of the Peace, tried, and bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum above stated.

The provision of the infamous law under which this decision was rendered reads as follows, and can be found on page 355, Sec. 46, Statutes of Illinois:

"If any two or more persons conspire and agree together with the fraudulent or malicious intent, wrongfully and wickedly, to injure his person, character, business, or property of another, . . . and every such offender, and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding $1,000."

The evidence disclosed just what occurs at every strike of trades—inducing men to stop and think before entering upon a course of infamy which would haunt them as long as they lived. Nothing more. Yet the Court placed these men under bonds that were simply outrageous.

It is a heavy blow at liberty, and, if finally successful, there is but one peaceful path for labor to pursue, and that a downward and degrading one. But we have an abiding faith in the manly courage of our brothers in all parts of the country, and if robbed of justice in the courts of law we still have the God-given right of purchasing liberty with our blood.

A great battle is before us. The skirmish lines are well thrown out, and, before the engagement becomes general, your brothers of Chicago deem it expedient that every soldier of the working legion should thoroughly understand the situation, to the end that he may act with intelligence, courage, and firmness.

Then, again, circumstances are aggravated by the fact that capital has combined to force these men into the Penitentiary, because we have it from reliable parties that a pool has been formed by the capitalists to push the case to the bitter end, with the vain hope that a conviction of the Unionists would result in shaking the foundations of every trade organization in the State.

In this address we have striven, in a brief manner, to acquaint you with the exact situation, and now solicit your support. The fight is not our fight alone; it belongs to every wage-worker in the State, and to those we appeal, whether members of Unions or outside of their protecting pale. All are alike interested, because this infamous enactment once carried into effective operation, the wage-worker of Illinois is reduced to a vassalage as complete and overpowering as ever fell to the lot of the poor and oppressed of any nation.

Then, brothers, rally to the support of the Typographical Union of Chicago, which has formed its ranks to meet the onslaught of capital in this new phase.

For the Union must be defeated; let Woodward, O'Leary, Joyce, and O'Brien be convicted by the lower courts, and that decision be sustained by the court of last resort, and every labor organization of the State will be perpetually menaced. The clinking chains of the prisoner's cell, the damp, gloomy walls of the prison pens of the State, will be the picture constantly before us, and capital will then have gained all that it could ask; it will have destroyed our Unions, the bulwark against universal pauperism to the wage-worker, and left him entirely at the mercy of the employer. Why, as it is now, the soul grows sick with every day's report of outrage and wrong which labor is compelled to submit to; but this last resort,—this pretense of conspiracy,—this legal trap, the existence of which was known to few and feared by none, which has been sprung upon the printers of Chicago by Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, reaches a climax that is indescribable.

In conclusion, we would suggest that every Union in the State, embracing every trade and every labor organization, take some action in the matter, and report the same to the President of the Typographical Union of this city. Let us have from you words of cheer and comfort, and, for the love of liberty, let us make common cause against this new foe which now threatens us. Yours, in fraternal fellowship,

ED. LEWIS,
President Typographical Union.

While the hat was being passed the Chairman read

SOME NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS,—

one giving an account of a tramp's death at Ottawa, Ill., and the other an editorial from yesterday's TRIBUNE alluding to the head lights in the eight-hour movement as reformers, with their eyes on the gate-money, rather than as men with their interests unselfishly wrapped up in the welfare of the wage-workers. Mr. Streeter, after reading the editorial, expressed it as his opinion that "the man who wrote that article was either an idiot or a liar." [Violent applause.] As it was hardly right to suppose, however, that the average newspaper editor was an idiot, the conclusion was irresistible that he must be a liar. [Renewed applause.] Having worked out the problem of disposing of the editor to his satisfaction, Mr. Streeter formally challenged the proprietor of any newspaper in Chicago, or any capitalist in Chicago, to name a single, solitary man in any way engaged in the labor agitation, in defense of the eight-hour cause or any of its ramifications, who was not a bona fide workingman, who worked every day of his life. [Applause.] If THE TRIBUNE'S allegation was true, let it be known. He, however, knew to the contrary. If THE TRIBUNE failed to take any notice of this challenge, it would be a confession that "the man who wrote that article," or any other man who ever gave anything of the kind to the public, was a liar. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Morgan spoke for a few minutes on the folly of workingmen voting for and helping to elect such men as Waller and Adams, who, once in office, turned their backs upon the people who had put them there.

The Chairman, after reading a *Telegraph* editorial lauding the striking cabinet-makers, announced that there would be a labor meeting, under the auspices of the workingwomen, at the same hall, next Sunday afternoon from 2 till 5.

JOHN M'AULIFF,

who was in the back part of the hall, got up and announced that Sunday next, or the Sunday thereafter, he would, in the form of a lecture, reply to the arguments of the eight-hour advocates. Mr. Steward, who had come here to speak on the question, and who was perhaps the champion advocate of the movement in this country, he believed to be an honest, good man, though he questioned his conclusions. He did not believe that the arguments advanced by Mr. Steward were correct in every sense of the word; at least, he did not believe that the reduction of the hours of labor would be a real advantage. He should, therefore, in a fair, square, unprejudiced manner, endeavor to refute the arguments advanced by the eight-hour advocates, and the time and place of the lecture would be announced in the afternoon papers next Saturday.

There was nothing further to do, and the meeting speedily adjourned.

EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

THE USUAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON MEETING

of the Eight-Hour League was held at their hall at No. 99 West Randolph street yesterday afternoon, Benjamin Goodhue in the chair. Arrangements were perfected for a grand picnic and demonstration at West Chicago Avenue Park on Aug. 3. Dennis Kearney, of San Francisco, has signified his intention of being present on this occasion. McLaughlin, of Braidwood, W. E. Owens, of Belleville, and several local speakers, will also be present. The following societies are represented in the Eight-Hour League: Sons of Adam, United Sons of Toil, Followers of La Fayette, Chicago Literary and Benevolent Society, Washington Mutual Aid Society, Northwestern Benevolent and Literary Association, Sons of Vulcan, United Sons of Freedom, Montgomery Benevolent Society Club, Amalgamated Workingmen, American Sons of Liberty, Washington Literary and Benevolent Society, Brickmakers' Benevolent Protection Society, Tinsmiths' Union, and the Tuck-Pointers' Protective Union.

A resolution was passed inviting Congressmen Murch, of Maine, and Wright, of Pennsylvania, to address the assembly on that occasion. Other details for the demonstration were arranged for, so as to make the picnic a success.

THE TREASURER ASKED FOR MONEY,

stating that he should want some funds during the week to pay expenses. This appeal was promptly responded to by several members, who came forward with cash. In regard to the line of march, it was suggested that the procession form on the West Side, march east to Clark, north on Clark to Chicago avenue, and from thence to the park. The Marshal of the day is L. P. Nelson, President of the Eight-Hour League, with an Assistant-Marshal from every organization taking part in the procession.

The question was brought up of reducing the time of the

EMPLOYES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

of the city to eight hours. Mr. McGilvray made some remarks upon this subject, stating that the City Council had a right to regulate this question, and that it had regulated it by passing the necessary ordinance. But the Chief of the Department, in accordance with the one-man power which had characterized this City Administration all through, had refused to carry out the ordinance, and had sent to the Law Department for an "opinion." So far as that was concerned, any one who had his salary cut off could send for an opinion, and he would get one in fifteen minutes, and that opinion would be decided in sixteen different ways, as circumstances required. McGilvray closed his remarks by moving that the League took with distrust upon the action of the administrative part of the City Government on the eight-hour question, and that Mayor Harrison, Corporation Counsel Adams, and Commissioner Waller be specially coupled with this resolution. The motion was greeted with cheers.

Mr. McCarthy thought that they should place the responsibility where it belonged, and he was of the opinion that Mayor Harrison, having signed the eight-hour ordinance passed by the Council, was not responsible for its not being carried out. Therefore he was not in favor of the motion at present. He therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Mayor to ascertain from him whether or not he was sincerely in favor of carrying out the eight-hour movement.

Mr. Newman thought it would be well to declare that they would hereafter chastise, by their votes, at any subsequent election, those members of the City Government who had, or who should, obstruct the eight-hour movement.

Mr. Powers was hotly in favor of the original resolution, whether it struck Mayor Harrison or not. He wanted those to wear the coat whom it fitted.

The motion of Mr. McGilrasy was finally passed, after which Mr. Newman's motion was also carried.

A motion was made to appoint a

COMMITTEE OF FIVE TO WAIT UPON THE MAYOR

to ascertain his sentiments upon this matter.

This aroused Mr. Adams, who made a warm speech, stating that Harrison was a slimy politician and always had been. He (Adams) had worked hard for his election, and had voted for him. Harrison was not trying to twist things around so as to be ready for 1880. That was what was the matter with him.

Thomas Buckley spoke in favor of the appointment of a committee, and he stated that if they could not get what they wanted in that way he was for using daggers and bullets.

McGilvray said he wanted it understood that this League was not in favor of a revolution, or daggers and blood, or anything of that kind. This was a League for the purpose of getting eight hours' work. All the arms he wanted was the ballot, and if that was intelligently exercised it would bring them all the redress they required.

Mr. Powers said they came here to legislate for eight hours' work and not for bullets. The representatives of the press were present, and he did not desire to have any such impression go to the public concerning the purposes of this League.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Gelvray moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the City Council and request that body to do all in its power to carry out the eight-hour principle by all proper legislation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Williams, Adams, Gilmore, Walsbe, Donovan were appointed such committee. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 o'clock after a lengthy session, to meet again at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday next.

New Motors.

New York Evening Post.

Is the time really coming when steam will be superseded as a motive power? Such speculations as the public has had with the Keely motor will lead many to answer the question in the negative. Yet things are going on in the world a knowledge of which must needs give pause even to the most incredulous. There is, for example, at Lille, in France, a quiet mechanic named Dupree. He is to-day, after working at it for years, exhibiting a model of his new motor. In the approaching Scientific Exhibition of the Palais de l'Industrie at Paris he will have, it is positively asserted, a little train of cars propelled by a battery of twelve Bunsen cells. M. Dupree hopes, it is said, to be able to do what our American aeronaut, Mr. Lowe, failed to do with a caloric engine,—to control.—that is, and propel a flying machine. This last statement may throw doubt over the reality of M. Dupre's other achievement, but it that some at least of the leading European scientific journals seem to think there need be no question.

But; while it is noteworthy that the magnetic motor about which Miss Hosmer and Mr. Chapman were disputing so vigorously in the *Evening Post* some time ago does not figure in the latest list of inventions to cheapen the cost of travel, there are other new motors that have emerged, as is alleged, from hypothetical into actual success. It is asserted in London that a firm of German engineers have positively constructed an electrical railroad, with three carriages, capable of carrying twenty persons, and a line of rails 220 yards long. The train moves at the rate of ten miles an hour. The power is derived from a dynamo-electric machine, the current from which is transmitted to another machine which works the train. But one doubts arises on reading the account of this interesting piece of work, which is suggested by the discovery that the dynamo-electric machine is itself worked by a steam engine. Perhaps, however, this incentive to skepticism is plausible rather than sound, and that the invention of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, actually contains the germ of what we have been so long looking for.

If such should prove to be the fact it would lower the price of iron, greatly modify for Great Britain her difficult problem about the gradual exhaustion of her coal fields, remove some serious objections to elevated railroads, influence in a potential manner the economy of all other railroads, probably exert an important bearing upon many if not all of the manufactures, and perhaps change many of the now most inflexible conditions of freights and ocean travel. Such stupendous results will not be believed in until they are seen; and astonishing inventions have so often been prematurely announced that it is little wonder if the world regards such prophecies with more of doubt than of hope. For all this there was a Robert Fulton before there